of building material. Have the Board [illegible] that this grand edifice will be an invaluable acquisition to Chicago! Instead of preventing, every opportunity should be afforded to hasten the consummation of this work.

The New Opera House.

Positively there is nothing to be written about the Opera House scheme except the repetition of the well-known fact that it is greatly coveted, and is being looked over by parties in charge competent to judge. If a deluge of headlines and sensation paragraphs really helped any scheme that must be undertaken with actual subscriptions and hard money, THE TRIBUNE would shed ink freely. But we are not disposed to pledge the city, abroad or at home, to a failure of a high-sounding scheme, which lived only in items. This for the information of architects and others. No tangible movement has yet begun that desires, or will be helped by, publicity.

The Dearborn Street Improvement.

Already the Van Buren street corners of the projected opening of Dearborn street southward are being marked by solid buildings commenced; one on the west, Reed's Temple of Music, eventually to become, when fully carried out, a beautiful block in variegated stone. Opposite, on the east side of the new Dearborn street, will be Benjamin Lombard's hotel structure. The property owners as far south as Fourteenth street have given an overwhelming majority of signatures for this great central street improvement. The new street plats are nearly ready, and suggest, at a glance, the character and value of the undertaking, pushed, thus far, by a few public-spirited citizens.

Everything.

Miss Katie Putnam has returned from Europe, and will make her appearance at Hooley's during the coming season.

—The Sixteenth Ward Greeley and Brown Club will hold a meeting this evening at No. 106 North avenue. Good speakers will be in attendance.

—A building permit was granted, yesterday, to Potter Palmer, for the erection of a six-story and basement stone building, 135x170 feet, on Wabash avenue.

—Thomas Burke, of No. 10 Coolidge street, was severely injured in the head, Saturday afternoon, by a falling timber, in Blair's building, on Randolph street.

—Richard Sims, an employe in the building at the southwest corner of Madison and Dearborn streets, was badly injured Saturday afternoon by an elevator falling on him. He was taken to the County Hospital.

—Mr. Thomas McMunn, foreman of the carpenter corps of the Chamber of Commerce, on Saturday evening, was presented with an elegant gold watch by the men who have been working under his direction.

—Rev. John Wesley Osborne, of Chicago, who has been so dangerously ill at the residence of his brother in Springfield, Ohio, is slowly improving, and there are some hopes of his ultimate recovery.

—A man named Robert Robinson, residing on Hope street, was brought before Commissioner Hoyne, Saturday, charged with having passed a counterfeit $10 bill upon a neighbor, and was held for trial in bail of $300.

—The opening party of "Our Club," in commemoration of the great fire, takes place at Professor Snow's Dancing Academy, No. 52 South Halsted street, on Tuesday evening, October 8. A pleasant time may be anticipated.

—A brick wagon, driven by a man named Henry Dunning, collided with a buggy, Saturday afternoon, at the corner of Eighth avenue and Randolph street. The occupant of the buggy, Mr. F. Miller, was thrown out, and slightly injured.

—Alice Osborn, aged 15 years, is missing from No. 15 North May street, since 8 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Her parents are strangers in the city, and feel anxious about her. She was dressed in a black and white dress, and brown overskirt, and wore a felt hat.

—There will be a meeting of the Montgomery Guards, at their hall, corner of Twelfth and Waller streets, on Tuesday evening. All the members are requested to be present, as the subject of new uniforms is to be debated and decided.

—Major Brand has completed a large photographic view of the site of the Custom House, as it appeared before the workmen commenced to remove the debris. He will photograph the Bigelow Block every thirty days until the Government buildings are completed. S. H. Hyman has the agency for the sale of these views.

—The Actives will play a strong picked nine this afternoon at Green's Garden, corner of Madison and Elizabeth streets. The Actives have been to considerable expense in fixing up the grounds, and printing posters for their intended game with the Baltimores, and desire, if possible, to partially reimburse themselves from the receipts of to-day.

—There will be a meeting of the members of the North Side Improvement Association, and others interested in the development of the North Division, at the residence of William [illegible], Esq., corner of Chicago avenue and Pine streets, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Hon. W. B. Ogden will be present and address the meeting.

—Between 2 and 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, a man named William McGuinness was run over on Randolph street, between Market and Franklin, by a lumber wagon, driven by Louis Rowe. He was so severely injured that his removal to the County Hospital became necessary. The driver of the lumber wagon was arrested and locked up.

—Charles Aubinard and Felix De Clerq, two of a crowd of half-intoxicated rowdies, which assembled in Oldenburg's saloon, No. 93 Kinzie road last evening, became engaged in a quarrel without any apparent cause, during which Aubinard stabbed his opponent over the left hip with a knife. The wound is not serious. Aubinard was arrested.

—Coroner Stephens held an inquest at Winnetka, yesterday, on the body of a man named Andrew Tully, which was found early in the morning across the track of the Milwaukee Railroad. The evidence showed that he had been intoxicated (a bottle of whiskey was found in his pocket), and, while in that condition, was run over by the outward bound train. Verdict, accidental death. Deceased was a farmer, and resided in Northfield, where he leaves a large family.

—Dr. Ben. C. Miller, County Superintendent of Public Charities, gives notice that on Tuesday morning of this week he will begin the disinterment of the bodies resting in the Potter's Field of the old City Cemetery, for the purpose of transferring the remains to the burial ground at the County Insane Asylum. Parties having friends buried in Potter's Field may take charge of the remains, and inter them whenever they desire.

—On next Thursday evening, Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson will give select readings and recitations in the Union Park Congregational Church. She will be assisted by Mr. Louis Falk, the accomplished organist. Mrs. Richardson is well known throughout the country as a talented dramatic reader, and she will undoubtedly entertain a large audience upon her first appearance in Chicago this season.

—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in the rear hall of the two story frame building No. 97 Gurley street, owned by Robert Gilbert, and occupied by John Powers as a grocery store. It was evidently a case of incendiarism, gas paper and kindling wood saturated with kerosene oil were found in the hall. The flames were extinguished by Mr. Powers after they had damaged the building to the extent of $50. The store is insured for $1,200 in the Union Company, of San Francisco.

—Among the arrivals at the Barnes House, yesterday, were the following: D. McGarry, Cleveland; F. H. Vick, Rochester, N. Y.; H. Kilgore, Indiana; C. Sawyer, Portland, Me.; B. Kelly, Pittsburgh; H. Blair, Montpelier, Vt.; T. Jones, London, Eng.; J. M. Chandler, Iowa; J. W. Thompson, Philadelphia; Charles H. Mills, New Orleans; G. Leonard, Boston, Mass.; J. Hood and L. Rice, Frederick, Md.; B. Scott, wife and daughter, Philadelphia; J. Simpson, Detroit; H. Hoffman, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. E. Lawson, St. Louis.

—A young man named Albert Harroon, employed as a clerk in Simford's grocery store, No. 591 State street, attempted to commit suicide with laudanum, on Saturday night. He swallowed the drug, but was discovered by his friends before it had time to take effect. He was brought to the Armory, and by the aid of a doctor, was soon out of danger. Harroon contemplated taking his life Saturday morning, for he showed one of his fellow-clerks the laudanum, and gave him some letters to mail to his friends at St. Charles, Kane county. His troubles were caused by real estate speculations.

THE LAST DUTY PERFORMED.

Funerals of Mrs. Robert Laird Collier and Dr. F. A. Lord.

The Congregational Church, the Rev. Dr. Bartlett, pastor, on the corner of Twenty-fifth street and Indiana avenue, yesterday, was the scene of affecting ceremonies on the occasion of the funeral of Mrs. Robert Laird Collier. The remains were taken from her late residence, attended by the congregation of the Church of the Messiah (Unitarian). The house was packed in all parts, and the scene was deeply affecting. Those who officiated were the Rev. Robert Collyer, of Unity Church, who made a very appropriate and pathetic address, referring to the deceased and the place she held in the community, and the loss to her husband and four children of such a mother. The Rev. Mr. Staples, of the Third Unitarian Church, read appropriate selections of Scripture. The Rev. Mr. Swing, of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, offered the prayer. The singing was strikingly beautiful and effective, Schultz, the long-favorite tenor of the Church of the Messiah, giving, with a feeling that brought tears to the eyes of many, the solo, "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The occasion of yesterday evidenced the depth to which the heart of the community has been stirred by the death of this estimable lady.

DR. F. A. LORD.

Very many have learned with profound regret the decease of Dr. F. A. Lord, a rising and most deservedly esteemed practitioner of medicine in this city, announced in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday. His professional associates and brethren of the Faculty in Hahnemann Medical College, in which institution he filled the chair of a Professor, assembled at Dr. R. Ludlam's office, No. 460 Wabash avenue, Saturday evening, and paid a worthy tribute to deceased, in resolutions of deep regret and condolence. Yesterday there was a large gathering at No. 1203 Prairie avenue, the late residence of Dr. Lord, to pay the last tribute of respect to one who, in a marked degree, had won the esteem of his profession and the affection of a wide circle in the community. Nearly all the representatives of the Homoeopathic school of practice in the city were present, including the Faculty and Trustees of Hahnemann Medical College and Scammon Hospital, with which institutions deceased was honorably associated. The Rev. Clinton Locke, of Grace Church, officiated. Dr. Lord was a native of Connecticut, a graduate of Beloit and Ann Arbor, a physician of wide and growing repute, a gentleman of great goodness and intelligence. It is a touching fact to be noticed in this connection that, a thorough lover of music, he had for some time officiated as chorister at the Church of the Messiah, which, at nearly the same hour, was assembling to pay the last tribute of respect to the beloved wife of their late pastor,—a double blow upon this congregation whose influence will be long felt.

—Prince Metternich once got off a bon mot about the price and sizes of his wife's bonnets. The Princess had handed him her quarterly bonnet account, amounting to 2,250 francs. The Prince, with his usual courtesy, immediately handed her a check for it, and laughingly remarked: "My dear, I have noticed that in proportion as your bonnets diminish in size the price of them increases. One of these mornings we shall have the milliner bringing nothing but the bill."

—A California Agricultural Society offers premiums to unmarried girls who will prepare plain dinners, not to exceed $4 in cost. A Committee is appointed to examine the tables and test the viands,—not an unpleasant task.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, September 17, 1872.

Edmund About, the popular French writer, has been arrested at Strasbourg by the Germans. It is presumed that Edmund's pen has wrought the mischief.

The revenue derived from tolls on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, from May 1 to the present time, amounts to $90,000. It is estimated that the season's earnings will reach fully $125,000.

General William Birney, son of James G. Birney, first Abolition candidate for President, having tired of Republicanism as represented by President Grant, has adopted the wiser and more patriotic course, and will work and vote for Old Honesty.

It being announced in Birmingham, England, that Prince Arthur would visit that city shortly, the Republican Club, located there, protests against the defraying of the expenses of the reception out of the public moneys, claiming that this practice is not in accordance with the spirit of the age.

Montenegro, the Turkish Province, is assuming to itself the virtue of Democracy if it has it not, and has, therefore, refused to pay its annual tribute to the Government at Constantinople. The Sultan, it is intimated, will not hesitate to make forcible collection.

The North Carolina Conservative State Committee are now investigating the charges of fraud made in connection with the recent election in that State. Judge Merrimon, in a recent letter, says if the facts elicited warrant action on his part, he will contest the election to the last extremity.

The State Fair at Ottawa, which opens to-day, promises, in the event of favorable weather, to be in every way a marked success. Every department is well filled, the railroads will furnish ample facilities for the transportation of visitors, and the citizens of Ottawa have been liberal in their arrangements for the accommodation of all who may attend the affair.

The Utah exploring expedition, under Lieutenant Wheeler, is not having the most peaceful time of it. The military escort has had several fights with the Ute Indians, in one of which nine savages bit the dust, and many were impeded in their locomotion. Desert City, in Central Utah, a town containing 140 houses, was found deserted by the party, the inhabitants having fled for safety.

County Attorney James P. Root and Corporation Counsel M. F. Tuley, having been applied to by County Clerk Wheeler as to whether he is required to include Police Commissioners among the candidates in his election notice, have both replied negatively. They say the Police Commissioners constitute a Board organized under the amended charter; that they are not county officers, but non-elective city officers, and, as such, are, under the act of the last Legislature known as the "Mayor's bill," to be appointed by the Mayor, by and with the consent of the City Council.

It is now said that several prominent persons, accused of accepting Credit Mobilier stock in return for their legislative influence, held a meeting in New York City on Friday evening last, for the purpose of drawing up a formal denial of the charges against them; that this paper was prepared and placed before Mr. Oakes Ames for his signature, and that that gentleman, when it came to the point of signing and sending out such an enormous falsehood, frankly acknowledged that he could not lay perjury upon his soul. Such being the case, the equivocating personal denials made by two or three of the alleged beneficiaries will have but little weight with the thinking public.

The Finance Committee of the Cook County Commissioners submitted its tax estimate to that body yesterday. From this report it appears that the amount of county tax to be raised for the year ending Dec 1, 1873, is $763,820.99. The estimated expenditures of the county for the same period are $1,031,841.86. The Board has fixed the rate of taxation at sixty-five cents on the hundred dollars, to be levied on both real and personal property. Ten cents on the hundred dollars will also be levied on all real and personal property of the county for the purpose of paying the interest upon the county debt, and fifty cents on the hundred dollars to pay the indebtedness of the county existing on the 8th day of August, 1870; making, in all, one dollar and twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars.

At the meeting of the Cook County Board of Commissioners yesterday, a letter from J. H. Kedzie, a resident of Evanston, was read, wherein the writer protests against the exemption from tax of the lands belonging to the Northwestern University, some ten thousand acres in all. Mr. Kedzie claims that the exemption is unconstitutional; that the statutory provision exempting lands belonging to religious corporations applies to agricultural lands, and not to city or town lots; and that, under the existing state of things, the owners of other land in Evanston are forced to pay largely-increased taxes. The writer also avers that the University collects the taxes from its tenants in the form of increased rents, and, therefore, claims that other property-holders of Evanston have the right to demand that the lands owned by the University be assessed and taxed as other property. After brief discussion, the matter was referred to the Committee on Equalization of Taxes.

It will be received with very general satisfaction by our community the fact that the Common Council, last evening, voted almost unanimously to grant no extension of time to occupants of emergency premises on the Lake Park. Parties doing business on the east side of Michigan avenue, between Randolph street and Park row, must, therefore, early in October, "fold their tents like the Arabs," and get into better winter quarters. This should be no hardship to any, for all must have long ago foreseen that there could be no reprieve. It would be cruel injustice to generous capitalists, who have done three years' work in one, in restoring our business centre, to allow those that should become paying tenants to have free accommodations on the public domain. The decision is final and peremptory, and apparently not unexpected, as the shanties have been rapidly melting away for the past week or two. The Common Council did another good thing last evening, in increasing the number of polling-places at the coming election. This will facilitate what every citizen should desire, opportunity for every voter to easily exercise his franchise.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday; but the cereals were weak, except barley. Mess pork was quiet and steady at $14.00@14 50 for cash, according to brand, and $12 00 for "regular" seller December. Lard was quiet and firm at 9c per lb for winter, and 8 5-8@8 7-8c for summer rendered. Meats were firmer, at 6 1-4c for shoulders, and 8 7-8@9c for short ribs. Highwines were steady at 89c per gallon. Lake freights were less active, and closed 1c higher, at 13c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was in good demand, and firm. Wheat was active, but 1c lower on cash, and 1 1-2c on options, closing at $1.21 cash, $1.18 3-4@1.19 seller the month, and $1.16@1.16 1-8 seller October. Corn was less active, and declined 1-2c, closing at 35 5-8@35 3-4c cash, and 35 5-8@35 3-4c seller October. Oats were weak, declining 3-8@1-2c, closing at 24 1-2c cash, and 25c seller October. Rye was quiet and steady at 58c. Barley was active, and advanced 1 1-2@2c, closing at 68 3-4c for No. 2; 68c for seller the month, and 60c for seller October. Hogs were more active, and good to choice heavy grades advanced a trifle. Others were unchanged. Sales were effected at $4.50@5.20. Cattle met with a fair inquiry at about last week's prices. Sheep ruled quiet and steady.

Obituary.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—Captain Dwyer, of the Fifth Cavalry, died at Camp Date Creek, Arizona, the last of August.

The Chicago Tribune.

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THE CAMPAIGN.

Another Old-Line Abolitionist Declares for Greeley and Reform.

Radical Tactics to Reduce the Liberal Vote in New York City.

The Credit Mobilier Bribery Cases—Oakes Ames Cannot Tell a Lie.

Senator Trumbull at Clinton, Illinois.

Political Affairs in South Carolina.

The North Carolina Governorship.

Miscellaneous Political Notes from Various Sections.

GENERAL WILLIAM BIRNEY, OF FLORIDA, DESERTS GRANT, AND ADHERES TO GREELEY AND REFORM—HOW THE RADICALS PROPOSE TO REDUCE THE LIBERAL VOTE IN NEW YORK CITY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—General William Birney, of Florida, son of James G. Birney, the first Abolition candidate for President, has written a letter in which he repudiates Grant, and thus gives his reasons for supporting Greeley: "It is with pain that I take this step. I have been an active member of the Republican party since its organization. I bore arms five years to support its policy. The four years' rule in Florida of men calling themselves Republicans has put the State on the road to ruin, morally, politically, and financially, and most of the evil has been done by a confederated band of United States officials, who have used their leisure to devote themselves to the trickery of State politics, seize on the party machinery, cumulate the State offices in their own hands and in those of their degraded parasites, and form a legislative ring to aid their private speculations. They have got the State finances into a hopeless tangle; taxes are unequal, oppressive, and in some counties equal to the annual rental of property; delinquent tax collectors are not brought to justice. Southern Republicans have again and again brought this state of things to the notice of the President, who, if I am correctly informed, has always sheltered himself under the rights of patronage conceded by political usage to United States Senators. The suspension of the rule to enable Treasury officers in Florida to hold seats in the Legislature is equivalent to the intervention in our Senatorial elections by the President. The only hope of a restored prosperity and morality to Florida, it is clear, lies in the defeat of the President's especial friends."

The Custom House Ring here is concocting several unique plots to cut down Greeley's majority in this city. The Police Commissioners having begun the assignment of Inspectors of Election, in the assignment a list of one thousand names submitted by the Grant Republican Associations as candidates for appointment, 800 are Federal office-holders. The Police Commissioners rejected the entire 800. The most startling announcement in regard to Tom Murphy's underground strategy appears in the *Evening Telegram*. It reports that 15,000 Democratic voters of the Jimmy O'Brien stamp are to be purchased for $1,000,000 on the following plan: Under the Congressional law the United States Marshal has the power of appointing ten United States Supervisors for each election district, and any number of United States Deputy Marshals. There are 601 election districts in the city, and the leaders of the Reform Democracy have decided on appointing twenty United States Deputy Marshals for each district, and the ten Supervisors allowed by law. That is, they intend employing thirty men in each district, or fifteen thousand men, to take care of the polling places in the interest of the Administration. Each ward will be searched for the most suitable men by the ward leaders, and they well know the work which is expected of them. They will be men who did similar work in the old days of Tammany. Thirty such men in each election district in the city can fill any polling booth in New York, and, when the time comes for the canvassing of the votes, it is hard to see how the public can have a chance of looking after their interests. The *Times* has said nothing disrespectful of Boss Tweed and Police Commissioner Hank Smith for many weeks. By using their influence against Greeley in New York, the big Tammany thieves are promised legal amnesty, while the small fry will get their customary greenbacks on election day. It is against similar base strategy that must be provided for in Pennsylvania and Indiana. The Grant leaders here have abandoned all hope of carrying those States without frauds and bribery on an unprecedented scale.

THAT CREDIT MOBILIER BUSINESS—OAKES AMES CANNOT TELL A LIE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The *Sun*, in the morning, will print the following important editorial:

"A meeting of certain prominent Grant managers, including, as we are informed, Henry Wilson, candidate for Vice President, took place in this city at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on Friday evening last. Oakes Ames, Member of Congress for the Second District of Massachusetts, and bribery agent of the Credit Mobilier, was present by special request. The purpose of this meeting was to obtain from Ames a broad, square, and comprehensive denial of all the facts stated in his letters to Colonel H. S. M'Comb, presented and sworn to among the testimony in the case now pending in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and also of the list of members of Congress bribed by Ames with Credit Mobilier stock, which Colonel McComb copied on Feb. 28, 1868, in Ames' presence, from a list which Ames took out of his pocket and showed him. Such a broad, square, comprehensive, and complete denial was prepared for Ames's signature, and it was intended to publish it in the morning journals of Saturday last, and to telegraph it all over the Union; but when it came to the point of signing and sending out this enormous lie, Mr. Ames did not dare to do it. The evidence in the hands of Colonel M'Comb, and the other evidence, part of which is within our knowledge, and part of which has never been produced in any public manner, is so overwhelming that Ames felt it to be impossible to sign and publish such a lie. He refused the demand made upon him by those whom he had bribed, and by the managers of his party. The denial which was to have been published with Ames' signature, was thus, of necessity, abandoned, and the only denials that are now to be made are evasive and deceitful ones like those of Speaker Blaine and Henry L. Dawes. These denials, as our readers have ample means of convincing themselves, are nothing but confessions of the villainy. No denial can now be worth anything that is not signed and sworn to by Oakes Ames and by the men whom he has accused of receiving the bribes, and confirmed by other evidence of the most substantial nature. These personal denials, such as might have satisfied the public a fortnight ago, will now answer no purpose except to convince the people that the party denying is really guilty."

IMMENSE LIBERAL MEETING AT CLINTON, ILL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., Sept. 16.—Our demonstration, to-day, was immense. Delegations from all parts of the country came with ladies, and banners, and bands. The boasted Grant meeting, to which the railroads brought every one without charge, was wholly eclipsed. The delegation from Pope was headed by a brass band, and consisted of at least forty wagons. In two of the wagons liberty poles were erected, and from them floated large flags. The Creek Nation, from Creek Township, came in force. The most noticeable wagon in their procession was occupied by thirty-seven young ladies, one of whom represented the Goddess of Liberty, and stood in the middle of the wagon, beneath the American flag. These young ladies wore white hats and dresses, trimmed with blue and pink scarfs, and had about thirty-seven beaux apiece, all Greeley voters, who came after them in wagons and on horseback. In the Barnett delegation were a large number of young ladies on horseback. They were dressed in white, and wore pink scarfs. One delegation wore blue scarfs. A special train of five cars came up on the Illinois Central. Among others they brought a regiment of White-Caps, accompanied by a brass band, from Decatur. The speaking took place in a grove about half a mile west of town. It is estimated that not less than 1,500 vehicles of various kinds were on the ground, and the crowd was variously estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000 people. The Hon. C. H. Moore, our candidate for Congress, presided, and introduced the speakers, Senator Trumbull and Major Nelson, of Decatur. The first mentioned spoke for over two hours, and at the close proposed three cheers for Greeley and Brown, which were given with frantic enthusiasm, the entire audience swinging their hats or handkerchiefs and shouting right lustily. In the crowd were many ladies. Major Nelson held the audience until supper time, and then they cried to him to "Go on." This evening there was a great torch-light procession, and many houses were illuminated. The speaking was in the Court House square, where Major Nelson and others addressed a tremendous crowd, creating a wonderful enthusiasm. Put this county down for a handsome majority for the Liberal ticket.

THE NORTH CAROLINA GOVERNORSHIP—LETTER FROM JUDGE MERRIMON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Judge Merrimon has written a letter to S. A. Ash, of Raleigh, regarding the contest of the result of the election in North Carolina, in which he says:

"I would not think of the grave step of contesting the election upon slight or captious grounds, or to gratify party caprice, but if there is substantial ground for doing so, and I believe there is, and it can be made to appear according to law, then, if the people demand it, it will be my duty, and I will add, my pleasure, to contest it, and I shall do so at the instance of the people. If, on the other hand, an opinion of friends competent to judge such matters that sufficient proof of frauds cannot be made to contest successfully, I will not attempt a fruitless undertaking. I do not wish to engage in an unavailing controversy, and I am sure the people do not, but I have the most abundant information to satisfy me that the great body of the people throughout the State who supported me, and those associated with me, desire that the contest shall be made, if sufficient proof can be produced to make it successfully, and not otherwise. So, if it turns out upon the examination now being made by my friends, through the Executive Committees, that substantial ground for a contest can be established, I will contest the election and vindicate the rights of the people, and, as I believe, the best interests of the State and country by appealing, to the utmost of my capacity, and to the last extremity."

SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—Senator Sawyer came here in a great hurry, to-day, to prevent, if possible, the withdrawal of Federal troops from Chester County, which was contemplated by the War Department, and for which an order was about to issue on representations made for political effect by the faction of the Radical party, known as the Regulars. Sawyer, also, for political purposes, wanted the Federal troops retained, and as Chester is one of the counties lately placed under martial law by the President, it required very little urging by Sawyer to carry his point. The Senator is quite sanguine of the success of the bolter-ticket in the ensuing State election in South Carolina, and claims that about two-thirds of the colored vote will be cast for that ticket. It is probable that the nominee for Congress-at-Large on this bolters' ticket will decline to run, in the hope of obtaining a more desirable position, and should he withdraw, the person who is most likely to receive the nomination is Major L. Johnson, ex-United States Marshal of the State, and son of Hon. B. Johnson.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONVENTION.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 16.—Delegations to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention have been arriving constantly throughout the day from various parts of the country, and have paraded through the principal streets. The first clubs that arrived were the National Veteran Club and Go West Clubs, of Washington, numbering respectively 84 and 130 men. The Go West Club constitutes the escort of Senator Wilson, but owing to some failure of the Eastern trains to connect, Mr. Wilson did not arrive with the Club, but will reach the city to-night. A delegation of the War Veteran Union Club of Brooklyn arrived by special train this afternoon, and entered into a permanent organization at their headquarters at the Monongahela House. The Chairman of the meeting was instructed to present to the New York delegation, at their meeting to-morrow morning, General Stewart L. Woodford as the choice of the Brooklyn delegation for Temporary Chairman of mass convention, and General James Jourdan as Vice President of the permanent organization. The Convention will assemble in the Opera House to-morrow at 10 o'clock. The Libby prisoners will meet in the morning at the Academy of Music, where a programme of the business to be disposed of by the body will be adopted.

THE CANVASS IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 16.—Up to this time the Republicans of this State have relied almost exclusively on home talent for speeches, while the Democrats and Liberal Republicans have been more fortunate, and have had some of the most prominent speakers in the country. This has stirred up the Republicans, and, after repeated calls on the National Committee, and speakers personally, they are promised speeches from various prominent orators, among them J. A. J. Creswell, of Maryland; General Ben Butler, Hon. H. Wilson, Speaker Blaine, and others. Both political parties are doing exceedingly good work, and have [illegible] organization. Both claim to have cheering advices [illegible] work they can carry Ohio for their special champions.

Arrangements are being made for giving Horace Greeley a reception on his passage through this city on Thursday. A strong effort will be made to induce him to remain over a few days here.

Governor Noyes has returned from his canvass of Indiana. He says he is confident that the State will go Republican at the coming election.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The Liberals of the Thirteenth District, to-day, in convention at Hudson, nominated John O. Whitehouse for Congress.

THE VOTE OF MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 16.—The *Kennebec Journal* of to-morrow will publish complete official returns of the late election of Governor from the entire State except some small places which last year threw a total vote of 838 about evenly divided between the two parties. These returns give Perham 71,894; Kimball, 54,742; majority for Perham, 17,082.

NOTES FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

MATTOON, ILL.—The Liberals had a grand time at Mattoon on the 13th. At noon, a pole 115 feet high was raised, having upon it a white hat 4 feet high, with a brown band. At 2 p. m., 3,000 to 4,000 people had congregated, and were addressed by the Hon. Bayless W. Hanna, of Indiana, and General John C. Black, Liberal candidate for Lieutenant Governor. The speaking lasted till nearly sunset, when the assemblage adjourned for supper. In the evening, the most brilliant torchlight procession in Southern Illinois paraded the streets, and finally moved to the place of speaking, where two stands had been arranged, which number, owing to the immense crowd present, was increased to three. Addresses were made by the Hon. John N. Gwinn, of Effingham; the Hon. Charles Voris, of Shelby County; George B. Wendling, of Shelbyville; Major William E. Nelson, Liberal candidate for Congress; the Hon. John R. Eden; James W. Craig, Liberal candidate for Prosecuting Attorney, and other gentlemen. "One of the attractions of the day was a large carriage, with four horses attached, bearing as its attractive burden thirty-seven young ladies, all dressed in white, with green wreaths on their brows, beautifully interspersed with flowers. The whole affair must be regarded as a great uprising of the people, and as *the* meeting, above all others held here for many years. Our friends may set down Mattoon, the old banner Republican city of Illinois, as sure for Greeley and Brown by 100; so of our county by, say, 500 majority. We intend to have success from President to Coroner."

ELGIN, ILL.—"There is no Grant and Wilson Club here. One was organized, but died out. The Greeley men are aggressive and confident, and hope for a favorable result in their effort to defeat Hurlbut."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Sept. 16.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of Liberal Republicans and Democrats was addressed at Homer Station, last Saturday evening, by S. H. Davis, of Chicago, and George S. Wedgewood, of this city.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept 16.—A number of gentlemen left this city, to-day, to attend the meeting at Clinton, DeWitt County. Hon. Lyman Trumbull was to be present and address the meeting. We are advised that Senator Trumbull has written a friend in this city, saying that in all parts of the State which he has visited the utmost enthusiasm prevails in behalf of Reform and Constitutional Government, and that there is no doubt of the success of the Liberal man in the State by a decided majority.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 16.—General John C. Black, Liberal candidate for Lieutenant Governor, spoke here to-night from a stand in the public square. His address occupied nearly two hours in its delivery. At its close the audience gave three cheers for Greeley and Brown.

Hon. H. M. Chamberlain, Republican candidate for Congress in this district, delivered an address before the Grant and Wilson Club of Jacksonville, at Strawn's Opera House, this evening.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Charles Sumner arrived in Liverpool on Saturday, and is visiting the American Club. He here received the first information of his nomination by the Democrats and Liberals of Massachusetts for Governor. Sumner has announced that he will positively decline the nomination.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—Judge Stallo, of Cincinnati, delivered a speech on the political questions of the day at the Temple to-night. The audience was mainly composed of Germans, but was not very large. He was frequently applauded, but enthusiasm was not marked.

GRINNELL, Ia., Sept. 16.—Hon. H. B. Fouke, Greeley Elector, spoke to a large and spirited audience in this city, to-night. The speech was able, and many old Republicans are taking off the Grant yoke. This closes for the present Mr. Fouke's appointments. He will resume the canvass some time in October.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 16.—The Democracy of this county held a Convention to-day, to nominate county officers. The Liberals also held a Convention, and asked for a division of offices, but were denied representation on the ticket. The straight Democratic ticket was then nominated, the majority of the nominees being ex-Confederate soldiers. There is much dissatisfaction among the Liberals at this action.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—For the Middle States, northerly to westerly winds and clear weather, and will probably extend [illegible] over New England on Tuesday. For the interior of the Southern States, east of the Mississippi, generally clear weather, and light to fresh winds, and partly clear weather along the Gulf Coast. North of the Ohio Valley, generally clear weather, and northerly to westerly winds.

NEW YORK.

Arrival of General W. T. Sherman.

Organization of a National Health Association.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—General Sherman, accompanied by his son, Master Thomas E. Sherman, arrived in this city to-day, and proceeded to the Astor House, where the General's staff and several friends of the family awaited their arrival. General Sherman's party left Queenstown in the Baltic, on the 7th inst., and arrived off Sandy Hook at 9:30 last night. At 8 o'clock to-day, while steaming up the Bay, the Baltic was met off the Quarantine by the steamer Henry Smith, having on board General Sherman's entire staff, who had started from the Custom House at an early hour to welcome their Chief, and a lively scene of congratulation ensued. The General, who appears in excellent health and spirits, expressed himself greatly pleased with his reception in Europe. He leaves with his family for Washington to-morrow morning. It was thought Miss Nellie Grant would come in the General's party, but that young lady will not arrive before Oct. 1.

STOCKS.

The Erie corner was continued to-day, and formed the chief feature of speculation on the Stock Exchange. Borrowers of the stock had to pay from ¼ to ½ per cent for use, but the great bulk of the loans was at ¼ to ½ per cent. The two extremes of the day were 50½ and 49½, with late dealings at 50 to 50½. Cable advices from London report securities weaker there on a rumor that the Emperor of Russia had sent a note to England requesting an alteration in the Treaty of Paris in regard to the Eastern question. The general stock market, outside of Erie, was heavy, especially during the later hours. Business was light in the morning, but there was increased activity. Under a pressure of sales prices declined from ¼ to 2¼ per cent, chiefly in Hannibal & St. Joseph, Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central, Union Pacific, Northwestern, Pacific Mail, Western Union, and New York Central. After 2 o'clock the downward movement was arrested, and the market assumed a little firmer tone. The average recovery in prices in the active stocks was ¼ to ½ per cent.

MONEY

more active, and closed at 5 to 6 per cent on call.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

quiet and steady at 108¼ for 60 days, and 109¼ for sight.

GOLD.

Market strong and higher at 113⅝ to 113¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed strong. Central Pacific bonds closed at 103½@104; Union Pacific firsts, 87@87½; land grants, 79@79½; incomes, 78@78½.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour is fairly active. All grades below $8 00 are better and in fair demand. Choice Minnesota and family extras strong. At the close the market was active and better. In wheat there was little done at the opening, holders generally asking higher prices for both spring and winter. The assortment of spring is poor. The market closed irregular and quiet. The supply of good spring and real winter is very light, the demand being mainly for export.

PROVISIONS.

Pork is dull, the demand being chiefly for local trade. Cut meats tame and very dull. Bacon dull and heavy. Lard heavy, and in limited demand.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE IRISH REVOLUTIONISTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood held a meeting yesterday, and issued a call for a general meeting to be held next Sunday.

THE COACH DRIVERS

had a meeting last evening and resolved to demand an increase of $2 per week over their present wages.

A MISTAKE.

Matt Morgan, an artist, was mistaken for a burglar, while calling on a friend in Nassau street, on Saturday night, and locked up in a station house.

THE WARD ISLAND TRAGEDY.

The examination of the remains of John R. O'Connell, the Swede who is supposed to have died from the attacks of a nurse at the Insane Asylum on Ward's Island, shows that he had been in a weak state at the time of the assault. The accused assailant, Farrell, denies that he inflicted the punishment, but admits that patients in the Institute were whipped. Seymour, who was also beaten, may recover.

BAILED.

Robert E. Butler, accused of defaulting by Clarke & Co., brokers, was arrested to-day, and bailed in the sum of $75,000.

THE MAYORALTY.

It is reported that Comptroller Green refuses to be a candidate for Mayor, in any event. It seems to be the general opinion that ex-Mayor Havemeyer will be run by the Republicans, while Register John McCool, Smith, Ely, and John Kelly, are talked of by the Democrats for the nomination.

THE BOOK TRADE SALE

has reached its 50th day, doing fairly. Standard works bring good prices, but others, and those of new authors, sell low.

AN IRON CHURCH,

for the town of Ancon, Peru, was shipped there last week. The entire expense will be $150,000.

WEIGHING GOLD.

The weighing of the gold in the Sub Treasury is being proceeded with to-day.

NOT OUT YET.

Robert M. Butler has not yet obtained bail.

PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

A large number of medical and other scientific men have organized an American Public Health Association, with Stephen Smith, of New York, President; Edwin L. Snow, of Providence, First Vice President; C. B. White, of New Orleans, Second Vice President; John H. Rauch, of Chicago, Treasurer; and Elisha Harris, of New York, Secretary. Francis Bacon, New Haven; William Clendenin, Cincinnati; C. C. Cox, Washington; Henry Hartshorne, Philadelphia; Moreau Morris, New York, and John L. Woodworth, Washington, compose the Executive Committee. Various important subjects were referred to special committees. The present number of members is 95, all well-known workers in the field of sanitary improvement in the cities of the United States and Canada. The next meeting will be held at Washington the last week in February.

HORACE GREELEY

delivered an address to-night at the Fair of the Mechanical Arts at Newark, N. J.

BOAT RACE.

The Argonautos beat the Neptunes in a three-mile straight-away boat race to-day. Time, 18 minutes 34 seconds.

UTAH EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

Private advices received from members of Lieutenant Wheeler's exploring party, dated Filmore, Utah, Sept. 9, state that their operations are delayed by hostile Indians. Lieutenant Dinwiddie, Second United States Cavalry, in charge of the escort for accompanying the party, had an engagement with the Indians on the 1st inst., near Beaver, in which nine Indians were killed and many wounded. On reaching Desert City, a town of about 140 houses, on the 2d inst., they found that place deserted by the inhabitants, they having fled with their live stock to regions of safety. The party expected to return to Salt Lake City, and not go further south at present.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

The Examining Board for the promotion of engineers in the Revenue Marine service met to-day, at the rooms of the Examining Board, and examined several candidates.

HEROISM RECOGNIZED.

The Secretary of the Treasury has written a letter commending to Captain David Ritchie and officers and crew of the revenue cutter Moccasin for their conduct at the time of the Metis disaster.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

A splendid reception was given at the Lotus Club to-night to Edmund Yates, the English author. He was introduced by Whitelaw Reed, the President of the Club.

WISCONSIN.

Mysterious Disappearance—Ole Bull.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 16.—Our community has been much mystified and excited for two days, over the disappearance of Herbert Mills, a very estimable young man, son of Hon. Simeon Mills, and clerk in the Bank of Madison. He was last seen Friday evening, and about an hour after, a boat which he kept locked up was found, in good order, drifting quietly on the smooth lake. Opinions are divided as to whether he has drowned himself or gone West, though no trace can be found of him in any direction. On parting with Miss Florence Hastings, a young lady to whom he had been engaged, but with whom he had had an unpleasantness in the evening, he told her she would hear of him through the papers next day. The families [illegible] are nearly distracted with fear and anxiety. No sufficient cause is known either for suicide or absconding, though the young man had seemed rather dispirited [illegible] before he was missing.

Parties from this city who went to the Thanksgiving celebration in Norway, report that Ole Bull expects to return to this country in November, to make a concert tour of the Southern States.

KENTUCKY.

South & North Alabama Railroad—The Exposition—Horace Greeley.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16.—The last rail was laid on the South & North Alabama Railroad yesterday. This road, forming an extension of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad to Montgomery, Ala., is a link in the most direct line from Louisville to the Gulf of Mexico, at Pensacola and Mobile. It opens up a third route between Louisville and New Orleans, via Nashville, Montgomery, and Mobile. The road will be completed and opened for business by the 20th of this month.

Crowds continue to throng the Exposition. The receipts last week were $14,000. The receipts the first eleven days were $28,000.

Horace Greeley has consented to be here to visit the Exposition on Saturday, the 21st inst. Extensive arrangements are being made to receive and give him the freedom of the city. The announcement is received with considerable interest by the citizens.

General John M. Harlan and General B. H. Bristow, the latter a Solicitor General, addressed a large audience at the Court House to-night on the auguries of the Maine election.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COMING TO STAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—It is announced here to-day, by authority, that the President will return here, to remain during the season, early next week. It is also stated that the repairs and improvements at the White House are nearly finished, and a lot of new furniture is now being put in. The whole will be ready for occupancy by the time indicated.

THE HEROIC PENSIONERS.

Second Assistant Postmaster General, Dr. Bash, Commissioner of Pensions Baker, Commissioner of Patents Leggett, and hundreds of other office-holders, are among the delegation from this city to the Soldiers' Convention at Pittsburgh. Commissioner Baker will, after leaving Pittsburgh, stump the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri for the Administration ticket. Senator Wilson and General Garfield also left here to-day for Pittsburgh.

The heads of Divisions of the Internal Revenue Bureau are now preparing the Tabular Commissioner's annual report, which Mr. Douglas will begin to arrange soon after his return from Pennsylvania, about the 1st of next month.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW NATIONAL BANK.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The First National Bank of Buchanan, Mich., with a capital of $50,000, was to-day authorized to commence business.

PERSONAL.

Senator Wilson arrived last night, and will leave to-morrow for Pittsburgh.

EXAMINATION OF NAVAL CANDIDATES.

The examination of applicants for admission to the Naval Engineer Corps at the Naval Academy commenced this morning, and will be continued till the 25th. Over fifty boys will be examined, and fifteen will be selected for appointment.

STATE AND COUNTY FAIRS.

Illinois State Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Sept 16.—For once the period of an Illinois State Fair seems to have arrived without an entry by the pluvial deities. Habitues of the great gathering who have so often waded around the cattle sheds with storm coats and umbrellas, are delighted with so much in their favor. So much have the would-be contributors been in awe of such experiences, that on this occasion they seem actually to have waited to see with what weather auspices the State Fair would open. The entries up to noon of to-day, except of stock, were rather light, but have poured in in a steady stream. Everything gives abundant promise now of a most successful exhibition, both in attractions and attendance. But the accommodations of Ottawa, and the emergency preparations (an expression borrowed from the Chicago fire) are too complete and generous to justify any fears that all who come will not find quarters and welcome. Ottawa never looked better than it does to-day, and every latch-string is out. Intending visitors may come and bring their wives and little ones.

As to the aspects of the show, thus far, the officers of the State Society say that the classes are very full and excellent. The completion of the railroad track to the grounds, a few days ago, is a great convenience, especially for the transportation of large machinery and fine stock, that can now be unloaded at the grounds. The supply of water is abundant, and has been skilfully employed for utility and effect, especially the beautiful fountain in Floral Hall. The railroads have been very liberal in the matter of special trains and fares. Look for a good account in the records of this State Fair of what La Salle and adjoining counties think of the farmers' and manufacturers' mission.

Michigan State Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Sept. 16.—The Fair of the Michigan State Agricultural Society begins to-morrow under the most auspicious circumstances. The officers of the Society have given their personal attention to all the preparations, and have succeeded in making them ample. The weather is clear. The number of entries is over 2,000, which for the day preceding the fair is very satisfactory and the sale of membership tickets large. Among the entries are herds of cattle, horses from different States, and a large variety of sheep, swine, and poultry. In machinery and manufactures the exhibit will be unusually fine, very many of the principal exhibitors in the State contending for premiums. Lane & Bodley, of Cincinnati, have one of their powerful steam engines in Mechanics' Hall to run all the power machinery. The halls have been extended and improved. In the displays of fruit the exhibit will surpass that of former years. Everything seems to give assurance of success, not only in the number and variety of articles exhibited, but in the attendance. The railroads have made liberal reductions of fare. Kalamazoo is so centrally located that thousands can come and return every day.

Minnesota State Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 16.—The fourteenth exhibition of the Minnesota Agricultural Society commences in this city to-morrow morning. From present appearances it will undoubtedly be the largest and most satisfactory, both as to the numbers attending and the articles exhibited. Last week we had some rain, but it is pleasant and bright to-day, with every prospect of continuing. The fair was set considerably earlier this year, for the purpose of escaping the rains that have heretofore more or less disturbed our fairs. All hope and expect that we have escaped them, and that we shall have a pleasant fair. Strangers are gathering into the city in large numbers by all the different railroad routes, while the boats bring several hundred up the river daily, the fare being down to four dollars from St. Paul to St. Louis. Up to the present time there has been over 3,000 entries, and the books are not closed yet. W. H. King, of Minneapolis, will make a large display of cattle, sheep, and horses, from his celebrated farm at Lyndell. From outside the State a large number of fast horses have arrived. Some of them are from Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, and more are expected. The address is to be delivered by the Hon. Frederick Watts, Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington, who will arrive to-morrow. One of the principal and most interesting features of the fair will be what is called the Railroad Department. Last year the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad exhibited agricultural productions grown along the line of their road. The display created a sensation, and other roads will make similar exhibitions this year. The Lake Superior & Mississippi, the Northern Pacific, and the St. Paul & Pacific have united and erected a large and handsome building, which is being arranged under the superintendence of the heads of the respective land departments. Three stands have been erected, running lengthwise of the hall entrance, which has been nicely covered, and on which the various fruits, grains, and vegetables raised along the lines of the respective roads will be arranged for exhibition. Samples of the various mechanical productions belonging to the respective roads will be properly arranged, so as to inure to the benefit of the manufacturers, and to call the attention of parties from all parts of the State in want of these articles. Samples of soil from the different stations on each of these roads will be placed where they can be examined by persons in search of location for farms, and contiguous to the productions from the same localities. The Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad Company have made arrangements with Professor Eames, of Duluth, who was formerly State Geologist, to make selections of specimens of minerals found within the lands of the grant to this company, and along the north shore of Lake Superior. These will all be properly classified and comprehensively arranged. Samples of all the productions along these roads, after our fair is over, are to be sent to the fair of the American Institute of New York City.

St. Joseph County (Ind.) Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Sept. 16.—The fair of the Agricultural Society of this county commenced to-day, with competition open to all the country, and the entries for exhibition are greater to-night than the most sanguine anticipated. Several noted horses from abroad have entered, and more are promised for the magnificent purses that are offered. Weston, the walkist, and two balloon ascensions are among the attractions. The fair will continue through Friday.

TENNESSEE.

Murder of a Colored Man.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 16.—A party of masked men went to the residence of Henry Miller (colored), at Christiana, Rutherford County, Sunday morning, before day, and, on his attempting to escape, shot him dead. His offence was begetting a child by a white woman. A colored woman recognized two of the men who raised their masks, as Elisha Lynch and Joe Elliot, the latter a relation of the woman who bore the child. Warrants were issued for their arrest, but they escaped.

The Kentucky Races.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 16.—The first race, mile heats, with six starters, was won by Cadwallader's lightning filly Fanny M. Time, 1:46½, 1:44½. The second race, a three quarter mile dash, with ten starters, was won by James' lightning filly Marasca. Time, 1:18½.

There will be two races to-morrow, with six to start in the first, and thirteen in the second. There is a large number of strangers in the city, among them several distinguished turfmen. Pool-selling is lively, and fine sport is anticipated. Great interest is manifested in the three mile race, to be run on Saturday next, in which the following celebrated horses will start: Twig, Iowa, Susan Ann, Aureola, Hollywood, Zella, Dave Atchison, Betty Washington, Williamsburg, Metella, Doubleout.

FOREIGN.

Rejoicings of the London Journals Over the Conclusion of the Arbitration.

The Spanish Government Declares Its Determination to Crush Out the Cuban Insurrection.

Probable Abrogation of the Treaty of Paris.

The Arbitration.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—A Washington despatch says that the award of the Geneva Tribunal does not excite the slightest enthusiasm in official circles. Attorney General Williams, who is the only member of the Joint High Commission now in Washington, says that the award covers fully all that the American members expected could be awarded, while the sum is actually short of what the English members conceded might be due, under the declaration of Earl Russell, as set forth in the correspondence between Minister Adams and the British Premier.

It is said on the authority of a representative of the British Government, now in Washington, who is fully posted on the whole question, that as long ago as 1863 Lord Russell would have been glad to cancel all the legitimate claims against England for more than the amount awarded by the Tribunal, provided that he could have gained, as has now been gained and accomplished for a sum less in dollars, but richer in principle to Great Britain, by the establishment of a new principle of international law.

The award includes the interest, which reduces the actual amount of damages to $12,000,000.

GENEVA, Sept. 16.—The opinion of Sir Alexander Cockburn, the British Arbitrator, dissenting from the decision of the other members of the Alabama Claims Arbitration Tribunal, has not yet been published. Count Sclopis, Jacob Staempfli, and Charles Francis Adams are the three Arbitrators who voted to allow damages in the case of the Shenandoah. Cockburn and Evarts left Geneva on Saturday. Sir Roundell Palmer is looking greatly fatigued.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The London journals rejoice over the conclusion of the Alabama claims controversy, and express hopes that the foundation has been laid for a permanent, good understanding between the two nations. The *Standard*, however, thinks the Tribunal should have awarded damages only for the depredations of the Alabama.

GENEVA, Sept. 16.—Count Sclopis left the city this morning for Italy. Chief Justice Cockburn, Sir Roundell Palmer, and Professor Montague Bernard, with their families, took the trains this evening for Paris.

Spain.

MADRID, Sept. 16.—King Amadeus, in his speech on the opening of the Cortes, declared that the Government was determined to subdue the rebellion in Cuba, and would send to the Island all the additional troops required to bring the war to a close.

The Senators and Deputies of the Ministerial majority in the National Cortes, in joint caucus, yesterday, resolved to support Rivero for President of the Cortes and Figuerola for President of the Senate. Senor Zorilla, Prime Minister, was present, and made a long and patriotic speech. He assured his friends that the Government would be administered not for a party, but for the whole country. As for the King, he would stand by him to the last, and die on the steps of the palace, if necessary, in defence of the dynasty.

Great Britain.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 15.—The Calabria has arrived.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—As Prince Arthur is soon to visit Birmingham, the authorities had made the usual appropriation for the expenses of his reception. The Republican Club of that city, at a recent meeting, protested against the increase of local rates for such purpose, declaring the illuminations and banquets at the public expense on these occasions no longer in accordance with the spirit of the age.

The members of the International Society met in convention, to-day, in the Hall of Science in this city. This meeting continues four days.

France.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—A London despatch says that Edmund About, the well known political writer, has been arrested near Strasbourg, in France, by the German authorities. About is thought to have offended Germany in some of his late writings.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The *Journal de la Marne* states that on the 29th of August, about 11 p. m., a special train passed the station of Chalvus, carrying 600 millions francs, the payment of which is to insure the prompt evacuation of the Departments of La Marne and the Haute Marne. The train was drawn by two locomotives, and was composed of 25 wagons laden with 32 millions of thalers. The French Government chose to remit in German coin to avoid a monetary crisis in France. The balance consisted of bills and securities to the satisfaction of the German Government. A Paymaster General of the army, accompanied by three assistants, was in the train with a military escort.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—President Thiers, when visiting the United States steamer Shenandoah, Saturday, complimented her commander, Captain Wells, on the excellent condition of his ship and the discipline of the crew. He expressed the hope that friendly relations would always endure between France and the United States. Captain Wells replied, cordially reciprocating the good wishes of the President, and thanking him for the honor conferred on the American Navy by a visit from the Chief of the French Republic.

Hon. John Jay, United States Minister to Austria, arrived here to-day from Vienna.

Russia.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—It is asserted that the Czar of Russia will demand the abrogation of the Treaty of Paris, for the purpose of co-operating with Austria and Prussia.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 16.—The *Nord*, a newspaper, published in the interest of the Russian Government, categorically denies the report that the Czar will demand an abrogation of the Treaty of Paris.

Turkey.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—A Constantinople despatch says that it is understood that some trouble had arisen regarding the tribute of $20,000 annually paid to the Sultan by the Government of Montenegro, and that war may follow.

ILLINOIS.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal—An Absurd Rumor.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 16.—The Illinois and Michigan Canal is proving to be a source of profitable revenue to the State. The Trustees paid into the State Treasury, to-day, $40,000 on account of the canal. The is in addition to $50,000 paid in on the 1st of August, making $90,000 since the 1st of May. It is the opinion that the earnings will reach nearly or quite $125,000 before navigation closes.

There was an absurd report telegraphed from Chicago, last night, to the *St. Louis Globe*, to the effect that W. D. Richardson, contractor for the State House, etc., was missing, and that his friends in Chicago were greatly exercised, fearing that he had been foully dealt with, or else had made way with himself. The report was evidently gotten up by some one desiring to injure Mr. Richardson. To quiet the fears of his friends, your correspondent would say that Mr. Richardson attended church last night, as is his custom, at the Second Presbyterian Church, in this city, and is bodily and mentally a live business man.

Committed to Jail—Released on Bail.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 16.—The four burglars who robbed Metz and Co.'s safe at Chambersburg, Pike County, Ill., of $1,800, some two weeks since, have been committed to jail, at Pittsfield, in default of $3,000 bail each. Their names are Dr. Sidney Scanlan, a leading physician of Chambersburg; Jos. Pooder, Harvey Pooder, blacksmiths and wagon-makers of the same place, and one Spicer. In the preliminary examination of the prisoners, Spicer turned State's evidence against Scanlan and the Pooders, and also gave information which has since led to recovery of the money.

C. F. Diffenbacher, who was held to $10,000 bail on Saturday last for his appearance at the next term of the Cass County Circuit Court, to answer for the killing of Ed. Milstead, to-day succeeded in giving the required bail, and was released from custody.

Prohibition of Sunday Amusements—Accidentally Shot.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 16.—Last night (Sunday) the Chief of Police closed Concordia [illegible] and Stingle's Garden, where dancing and singing was going on under the auspices of German societies. There was great indignation at the proceeding, but the Mayor had directed the closing of these halls Sunday nights in consequence of frequent complaints.

A young man, named Rome Francis, a bar-keeper at West Quincy, was accidentally shot in the face to-day. The ball has not yet been extracted, but the wound is not considered dangerous.

Fire.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Sept. 16.—An extensive fire at Tama City, in this State, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, early on Sunday morning, destroyed two elevators (one belonging to W. P. Brown, and the other to G. H. Hanlman) two lumber yards, owned by Young & Co., the Chicago & Northwestern Railway depot, the store-room of Brice Bro., and G. H. Hanlman's office. The loss is estimated at $40,000. The insurance is not known, but is thought to be light. The elevators contained 15,000 bushels of wheat.

National Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the United States assembled this morning in Odd Fellows' Hall. Forty-one Grand Lodges and thirty-five Grand Encampments were fully represented, the 137 representatives comprising the Grand Lodge being all present. The Committee on Credentials and the allotment of seats occupied the session until noon, when a recess was taken.

OHIO.

The Exposition.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 16.—The receipts at the Industrial Exposition last Saturday were $3,600, being nearly $100 greater than the same day last year. The various departments show new entries put in place yesterday. In Power Hall, room has been made for new entries; among them is an ore crusher. In the Conservatory, most of the entries have been changed, fresh plants being put in, while many rare plants have burst into bloom. The waterfall has doubled its volume, and is now a great feature. Wednesday is the opening day for a display of fruit from all parts of the Union. On Friday, Mr. Greeley visits the exposition, when a great crush is anticipated.

National Catholic Temperance Union.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 16.—The second annual Convention of the National Catholic Temperance Union will be held in this city Thursday, Oct. 10. This Convention will be one of the most important assemblages of Catholics ever held in the United States. Delegates are expected from every State in the Union, as well as a number from the Canadian Dominion and Provinces. Arrangements are in progress for a grand celebration by the Catholic temperance societies of this city and vicinity.

IOWA.

A New Lumber Corporation on Catfish Creek.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Sept. 16.—Articles of incorporation have been filed for the formation of the Iowa Lumber Company, by a party of capitalists who intend to operate a sawmill at the mouth of Catfish Creek and manufacture all dimensions of lumber. The President is L. G. Merrill, formerly of Kenosha, and laterly of Black River Falls, Wis.; Secretary and Treasurer, Henry B. Foster, of Maine. The capital is $200,000.

Base Ball.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—In the game of base ball, to-day, the score stood: Athletics, 20; Eckfords, 1.

MARRIED.

ALDRICH—FRENCH—At the Second Presbyterian Church, Sept. 12, by the Rev. Dr. Patterson, W. Howard Aldrich and Miss Mae French, both of this city. No cards.

CHASE—MATTHEWS—By the Rev. Dr. Chase, on Thursday, the 12th inst., at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, the Rev. March Chase, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Alton, Ill., to Miss Anna Matthews, of Chicago.

KENDALL—DAMON—At the residence of the bride's mother, Port Chester, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 11, by Rev. William Platts, Edward R. Kendall, of New York, to Addie M. Damon.

DIED.

DI LORENZO—In this city, Sept. 16, Sarah, wife of Vincent Di Lorenzo, aged 28 years, 28 days.

Funeral from 340 Butterfield street, near Twenty-fifth street, to-day, Sept. 17, at 11 o'clock.

CLARKE—On the 16th inst., Willie W., infant son of William W. and Caroline A. Clarke.

JONES—At Wilmington, Ill., Sept. 15, Jane, wife of Henry Jones, of this city.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Stated conclave of Apollo Commandery No. 1 K. T., this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at hall corner Cottage Grove-av. and Twenty-third-st. Business and work on K. T. order. By order of E. C.

B. W. LOCKE, Rec.

Northwestern Poultry Association.

The next meeting of the Association will be held at the Sherman House on Tuesday evening, 17th inst, at 7½ p. m. A full attendance is desired, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

M. R. BORTREE, Cor. Sec.

DRESS GOODS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

(Successors to Ross & Gossage).

We have just opened additional lines of choice Ottoman Shawls, in very attractive styles, at low prices. Also, a fine special selection of SUITS, INDIA SHAWLS, SCARFS, &c.

We are making daily additions of all new and popular fabrics and novelties in Dress Goods, and exhibiting complete lines of all seasonable goods in every department.

Flannels, Blankets, Cloths, Waterproofs, Fall & Winter Hosiery and Underwear of all the best and most serviceable manufacture always on hand,

"At the Lowest Rates."

235 and 237 WEST MADISON-ST.

A. G. DOWNS & CO.,

324 W. Madison-st.,

(AT CURTIS AND ABERDEEN),

Have received a full line of

Dress Goods,

in all the new shades, and are now ready for customers with their NEW FALL STOCK, and will be sold at their usual low prices.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

J. D. ROBERTSON,

STATIONER,

Blank Book Manufacturer and Commercial Printer,

HAS REMOVED TO

179 East Madison-st.,

Where he has a full stock of

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c.

Special attention given to Banking Office Outfit.

REMOVAL.

Baird & Bradley,

LOAN & REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

Have removed to their former location, at No. 90 LASALLE-ST., Opposite the Old Court House.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Banking Office in Otis' Block, corner of Madison and LaSalle. Size, [illegible]; water closet and vault.

REAL ESTATE.

ROBERT REID,

150 LASALLE-ST.

Desirable business and residence lots for sale; also, acre property.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

[illegible] J. W. COOPER, No. 114 Lasalle-st. [illegible]

LAKESIDE MONTHLY.

Special Announcement.

THE RESTORATION OF CHICAGO.

ANNIVERSARY FIRE NUMBER

OF

THE

LAKESIDE MONTHLY

The first number of The Lakeside Monthly issued after the Chicago Fire was devoted to an elaborate account of that memorable event. On October 9th next will have been completed the first year's work in repairing the waste left by the ravaging flames. The publishers of The Lakeside have decided that the ensuing October No. of their Magazine may properly be devoted to a consideration and review of the wonderful events that have transpired in Chicago during the past year. The plan will be carried out with something of the same method that made the famous "Fire No." of The Lakeside so successful. The work will be carefully laid out and arranged so that every detail shall receive attention; and the best writers of Chicago will contribute to its execution. The No. will be

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,

With a profusion of Handsome Engravings, showing some of the most prominent buildings erected since the Fire, together with a Frontispiece of two Full Page Views, one showing CHICAGO THREE DAYS AFTER THE FIRE, the other showing THE SAME DISTRICT AT THE PRESENT TIME, and both accurately made from Photographs. The work cannot fail to prove of great interest and value to every one interested in the fortunes and history of Chicago.

Price, 35 cents. For sale at the News-rooms, and at the

OFFICE, 21 South Canal-st.

CROCKERY, &c.

At Wholesale.

CROCKERY,

Glassware, China,

Cutlery, Spoons, Lamps and Fixtures, Etc., Etc.

Country Merchants will find the Most Complete Stock in Original Packages and otherwise in this City, at Prices that Defy Competition, at

F. & E. JAEGER'S,

73 Wabash-av., between Randolph and Washington-sts.

METAL WAREHOUSE.

"THE METAL WAREHOUSE."

We have opened a branch store for the accommodation of our down-town customers at 75 and 77 Lake-st., just west of State, where will be found a full assortment of Tin-Plate, Sheet Iron of all kinds, Wire, Zinc, Copper, Block Tin, Solder, and other Metals. Also, a large line of

OUR OWN MANUFACTURES,

Composed of Tinned, Stamped, and Japanned Wares; Tinners' Trimmings, Kitchen Furnishing Goods, Coal Hods, Fire Shovels, etc., etc.

Frank Sturges & Co.,

269 and 271 West Harrison-st., 75 and 77 Lake-st.

CHINA, ETC.

BUYERS

Visiting our city will find it to their advantage to examine the stock of

SONTAG & STAUDINGER,

640 WABASH-AV. (13th St.),

IMPORTERS OF

French China, Bohemian Glass Ware, Lava Ware, Parian Marble, Baskets, China Toys, Dolls.

FANCY GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT LOWEST PRICES.

Branch Office, with Samples, 33 and 35 Wabash-av.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

200 PIANOS and ORGANS for sale on the most favorable terms.

Invoices received daily of Hallet, Davis & Co. Pianos, Great Union Pianos, Smith's American Organs. New Pianos and Organs to rent.

W. W. KIMBALL,

Cor. Wabash-av. and 13th-st.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 77 South Canal-st.

Money to Loan on Chicago Real Estate,

Interest 8 per cent on sums of fifty thousand and upwards.

WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 150 West Washington-st.

REWARD.

$1,000 REWARD.

We are instructed by creditors of the State Insurance Company to offer a reward of $1,000 for the discovery and production before the Register in Bankruptcy in this city for proper examination on or before Saturday, the [illegible] inst., of the General Ledger of the National Loan and Trust Co. Bank, in an unmutilated condition, and which was in use during the months of Oct., Nov., and Dec. 1871, and is claimed by officers of the Bank to have mysteriously disappeared from the Bank since the month of Jan. last. COOPER, GARNETT & PACKARD, 35 and 36 Bryan Block.

STOVES, &c.

The Franklin Iron Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

HITCHCOCK & CARTER,

Have on hand, and are manufacturing, a large and varied assortment of Stoves and Stove Ware, which they offer to the trade at the lowest prices. Circulars and price lists sent on application.

Address THE FRANKLIN IRON CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. M. W. JONES,

Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer. Railroad Work and Office Outfits a Specialty.

65 Canal-st., and 309 Wabash-av.

MANILLA WRAPPING PAPER

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

PILES.

ANY CASE OF PILES—internal itching, blind, or bleeding—cured in a few days by a new, painless and wonderful remedy. No surgical operation, and no medicine to take. Cures warranted. Patients treated at a distance. Call on or address DR. JORDAN, 101 East Harrison-st., Chicago.

STOVES.

The American Base Burner the "King of Stoves," at WM. & A. W. WHEELER'S, 115 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

$200,000

To loan, in sums of not less than $5,000 on [illegible] [illegible] J. M. [illegible]

NEW YORK.

The Belles of the City--What Constitutes a Belle in the Metropolis.

Erroneous Ideas of Our Best Society.

The Making of Monetary Marriages--Is the House of Contentment Roofed with Gold?

The Whitest of Camellias and the Showiest of Funerals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.

Last Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, the mercury took another upward turn, and the weather became so uncomfortable that the thousands who had returned to town seriously entertained the idea of going back to the country. A storm blew up on Monday evening, however, cooling the air, discouraging the thermometer, and making life endurable, if not enjoyable, once more.

NEARLY ALL OUR BELLES,

as they are called, are in their city homes once more, and, for the next eight or ten months, will devote themselves to new gowns and old ideas. No word in our, or rather in the French language, is more indefinite than belle, though the lexicographers declare it means a young and beautiful woman who is much admired. There are some thousands of belles of New York (in their own estimation, at least); and, out of the whole number, you cannot select more than a hundred who have youth, beauty, and admiration. Nothing is easier than for a young woman whose parents are wealthy to obtain the reputation of a belle. She may not be in the least pretty; she may have a poor figure, bad manners, little taste in dress, and be entirely devoid of conversational power. But, if she have a good many clothes; if her father keeps a carriage, and she rides in the Park; and if some of her undermined and indigent friends will consent, for respectable jenkinsisms to the *Home Journal*, and the "Society" columns of the evening papers she will soon be set down as a belle--such one as a sensible man would like to ring,--not her finger, but her neck.

It is remarkable, the number of belles we have of this sort. A large proportion of them have nothing on earth to recommend their claim, except reiment badly selected and worse made. If I should furnish an accurate description, material and mental, of our self constituted belles, I should be regarded as a satirist, if not a caricaturist. Some of them barely escape deformity; and others are awkward, ignorant, and silly, to a degree that is repelling.

NATURAL IDEAS OF A STRANGER.

A stranger would have a singular notion of what beauty and elegance are composed of here, if he should be introduced to certain of our belles, or should read the paragraphs they are instrumental in having published in the "Society" journals. It is very natural that persons living outside of the Metropolis should suppose that society in it is extremely vulgar. How can they think otherwise when they see personal paragraphs and descriptions of receptions and parties which anybody of ordinary refinement would feel insulted at? They are unaware that the men and women mentioned in connection with the latest fads, the complished gentlemen and ladies, charming talkers and bewitching beauties, are either pretentious or vulgarians,--often both,--and have no title to the pretentious claim they put forward.

New York is not a whit different from other cities. Her true ladies and gentlemen do not condescend to advertise themselves in the reporters into their social and sartorial audiences; do not tell how much things cost; do not part from delicacy and good taste under the impression that such doings will be highly beneficial. The members of our society which is really the best must brought for in their own houses, through letters of introduction, or the presentation of cards left at the doors of fine houses, and mawkish papers, not in the Haring costumes and pinchbeck company of noisy balls.

THE BEST PEOPLE

in town live quietly and narrowly, and, when they give entertainments, are not nervously anxious that they should be noticed beforehand, or fulsomely described afterward. Their wealth, if they have it, is not at all to be easily on them as to make them desirous of estimating hospitality by dollars and cents, or of converting pleasant companionship into what is offensively paraded as fashionable gossip.

We hear a deal of nonsense about

MODISH MAMMAS

bent upon marrying their daughters to advantage. It is natural and proper enough that mothers should have solicitude on that subject, and it is certainly feminine for them to converse on some occasions upon the question is, what is meant by "marrying to advantage." If that phrase be employed for the securing of a merely rich husband, it is false and foolish all on its own. But, if it signifies the selection of a sensible, kind-hearted, sympathetic partners, in comfortable circumstances, it is just what every mother and indulgent friends will and must do. Considering Jenkinsisms to the *Home Journal*, and the "Society" columns of the evening papers she will soon be set down as a fool,--such one as a sensible man would like to ring,--not her finger, but her neck.

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The lively New York mother, possessed of grown-up daughters, is too much inclined to arrange matches between them and men who are to be counted simply by what they own. She, from numerous instances around her, the sad results of these-more monetary alliances, and yet she appears to think the marriages she is instrumental in bringing about will be happy exceptions. She learns nothing by the experiences of others, and very little by her own.

HERE IS AN INSTANCE

that painfully proves the truth of this assertion: About 40 years ago, a young man came to this city, without education, money, or connections, but with a large share of ragged constitution, large energy, and a genial organization. He was not long in obtaining a situation as porter in a shipping house and, from that, rose, by much industry, and intelligence, and general capacity, that, before twelve months had passed, he was promoted. In ten years, he had become a clerk; in fifteen, a partner; in twenty, he was at the head of the house, and the possessor of a liberal fortune. Meanwhile, he had married a young woman greatly his superior in position and culture, who would not have affected him materially, had she not been so poor that she was forced to teach for a livelihood. She had suffered much from indigence, and the consequence was, that she regarded want of money and wretchedness as banse and effect. After her marriage, the circumstances of all met, even luxuriously, and yet when her two daughters, near the same age, had arrived at maturity, she was never willing that any man, however deserving, should be the suitor of either, unless he were rich. The girls were comely, amiable, quite agreeable, and might have been married very well to young gentlemen in independent positions, but for the opposition of their mother.

AGAIN AND AGAIN

Mrs. ---- declared that she would never consent to receiving as a son-in-law any candidate for the poor-house, and averring that he who aspired to such position must possess property valued at half a million.

Just before the war,

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN

came here with letters of introduction, claiming to be the son of a wealthy wine-dealer in Bordeaux. Among other houses which he visited was that of the now retired Beaux-street merchant. He paid court to the elder daughter (we will call her Helen); assumed to be violently in love with her; and, in less than six months, they were married. The bridegroom was anxious to take his bride to France, that her father might see what charming women America contained.

They went abroad; a gay party seeing them off, and dismissing them to a happy honeymoon. The bride, after reaching Europe, very frequently wrote to her father for money, though she had liberally supplied her on setting out; always giving some special reason why she was in need. She had been wedded a little more than a year, when her father might whole truth came out in her letters written home.

Her husband was an adventurer; he had lived in Bordeaux, but his father was not a rich wine-merchant; nor, indeed, did he know who his father was. His letters of introduction had been forged, and, in truth, forgery was his only profession. He had served several times been arrested, and narrowly escaped imprisonment, for that crime. As soon as he had reached the Continent, he had gambled away whatever money he had, and that compelled her to write home for more. He not only neglected and was openly disloyal to her, he abused her savagely, and struck her several times. All she bore without complaint. At last he deserted her, leaving her almost penniless in Paris. Then she disclosed what I have related, and returned to New York, miserable and broken-hearted woman, dying two years after her mention.

ANOTHER RACHPICK.

Such an experience might have been a reasonable lesson to remember; but it has had no such effect on Mrs. ---. Her only remaining daughter (last her by Margaret) she married to a fast young Baltimorean, in the hopes--heaven help her!--that he would be overawed to be rich. There was no congeniality between the pair, and his habits were such as would have made him an unfit companion for any pure or refined woman. He took Margaret to Baltimore to reside, and before her honeymoon was over the first of which he was a member failed, or insolvent, by that it could not pay five cents on the dollar. This financial adversity made the husband more reckless and profligate than ever. He left Margaret on pretence of seeking to re-establish his fortunes in Texas, and she never saw him after. She also went back, with shattered hopes, to her father's home, and, owing to her broken health, died in the pangs of maternity.

PICTURESQUE.

Mrs. ---has no more daughters to sacrifice on the altar of Mammon. No doubt she has had the world immolated to her as she has immolated the others; for she is still said to believe that the house of contentment must be roofed with gold. Perhaps the imaginings she has done her duty faithfully and zealously; and so she has, if it be a duty to give pain to two affectionate and excellent girls, break their hearts for the sake of a wealthy marriage (or what pretends to be such), and then bury them with the whitest of camellias and the showiest of funerals, in one of the most desirable family lots in Greenwood.

COLETOUN.

SENATOR SCHURZ.

A Card from Citizens of Watertown, Wis., To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: After diligent inquiry into all the facts connected with charges recently, and for the first time, made against Senator Carl Schurz, of Missouri, we are enabled to state, without fear of successful contradiction from any source, that they are either wholly false or malignant perversions of the truth, got up for the double purpose of injuring his unsullied private character and for political effect. During the warm and excited election of 1859, when Senator Schurz was the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor of this State, though all his business transactions here were as well known then as now, his Democratic opponents never thought of questioning his integrity, or the uprightness of his dealings; and, if they had, his present accusers, and on that time earnest supporters and great admirers, would have resented such warfare as an insult and disgrace. Mr. Schurz removed from Watertown about 1860, and, during all this period, nothing whatever has been said or heard of these scandals, until, in the exigencies of the present campaign, it suited certain unprincipled parties, in order to weaken his influence, to invent these lies, without the least foundation in truth; for, when his affairs here are fairly and honestly explained, there is nothing that will in the least affect his reputation for strict honesty and purity of intentions, or which would leave a stain on his good name. What opposition there may have existed here as regards his political views, there was never to our knowledge any opinion as to his probity or the purity of his intentions in all his transactions with mankind. Simple justice to Senator Schurz demands this voluntary statement at our hands, and we are sure that the most rigid investigation will not only sustain us, but fully exonerate him from all suspicion of wrong.

Joseph Vinsel, Mayor; D. Jones, manufacturer; Henry Bertram, ex-Mayor; Jacob Moyer, City Treasurer; Joseph Lindon, ex-Mayor; Peter Brown, ex-Mayor; A. Harvey Pabbe, ex-Mayor; H. Mulberger, ex-Mayor; D. Blumenfeld, editor *Tribune*; Ch. Beckmann, ex-Mayor; A. Bescol, City Clerk; Jas. Nash, Asst. Cashier of City; D. Off, City Marshal; ---Smith, Asst. Marshal; D. W. Ballou, ---Hoyt, Asst. Marshal; W. F. Rohe, School Superintendent; W. H. Dennis, ex-Bank-Comptroller; D. H. Jeoher, Jac. Koerner, F. Hooper, O. T. Lots, D. Rohr, R. J. Jones, Edward Johnson, August Wegemann, D. Kuesl, Sr., Wm. Dubbratz, G. Wiggenhorn, Wm. Huber, John T. Flavin, C. Mayer, J. J. Tousseint & Co., D. Bresler, Jas. Kogan, Patrick Rogan, Emil O. Goebler, A. Solliday, A. Fuermann, A. Wagenhorn, H. Weber, P. Gebhardt, H. S. Howell, W. Gobel, P May & Co., manufacturers.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Sept. 13, 1872.

The Nomination of Sumner.

The nomination of Mr. Sumner to the office of Governor of Massachusetts by the Liberal Convention of that State is made the text of the following suggestive article in the Springfield *Republican*:

WHAT IT MEANS.

Events are marching steadily with us, this year, that it is all the nimblest minded of us can do to keep within sight of them. The acceptance of the Cincinnati platform by the Democratic leaders and Rebels took the country completely by surprise. It puzzled our Northern voters and confounded their calculations. The nomination of Horace Greeley by a Democratic National Convention was still more bewildering. It seemed as though the foundations of the world itself, once unsettled, men could hardly bring themselves to believe their senses. Now comes the nomination of Charles Sumner by Democratic bolters, and it is fully as unexpected and fantastic as the other. Indeed, if, even after the action at Baltimore, any one had predicted that the Democrats of Massachusetts would make Charles Sumner their candidate for Governor in this or any other canvass, he would have found few to believe him. He has never, in his whole life, been a serious man in anything. Yet here is the fact, marvellous but indisputable. It has accomplished itself under our eyes. It can be explained; but it will be considered in many Clearly it behooves every voter to consider within himself what this prodigy may mean.

If he brings to any of these intelligences and candor to the investigation, he will not be long in making up his mind. He knows who Charles Sumner is, and what he stands for. He has read and said and done. The life of our senior Senator is an open book; its contents are pretty well known to the whole country. It is difficult task to persuade them that he is either a trickster or a traitor; that he has abandoned his principles, or that he is now playing false to a ruddenly grown indifferent to the cause of human rights, or set himself in hot opposition to the principles and doctrines of years. A venal stump may assert; all this never so loudly; a venal press may echo it never so persistently; but there is no one to believe it, except for their pains. The people know better. They know that there has been no assault on Charles Sumner. But there cannot be a change, somewhere, a great change, a wonderful change. If it is not in the candidate, we are shut up to the conclusion that it is in the party which has nominated him.

Here we touch at once the deepest significance and the highest promise of this prodigious candidacy. It means that the Democrats of Massachusetts, and of the Northern States generally, have at last turned their backs upon the errors of their party, with all its prejudices and blunders and querulous opposition to the inevitable, and have set their faces toward the future with a new firmness. It cannot mean anything else. After such a declarative act as this, there is no such thing as turning back. The Democrats of Massachusetts have burned their ships They thus give the highest possible pledge of their sincerity, as the South, or the world, will think. In accepting the Cincinnati platform and the candidacy of Horace Greeley last the pledge is sufficient. Whether the Democratic party, as represented by Mr. Greeley is elected or defeated, the success of the Liberal party is no longer doubtful It set out to be revolutionized by its political Chattanooga then, and it is an ely and swiftly accomplishing its beneficent mission. *Sursum corda.* The night is far spent; the day is at hand.

POLITICAL.

The Waukegan *Gazette* (Grant) has a candidate for Congress in the Third District, and says of him:

For the reason that his interests are in a measure divided between the two counties Lake and Cook], he would seem to be peculiarly well calculated to fairly represent the entire district. Mr. *Blanke's* position is relative to the matter we understand to be something like this. He is not insensible to the honor that his friends would seek to confer upon him by giving him the nomination, but still he wishes to have the people have their own candidates and is unwilling to become in the slightest sense an office-seeker.

Not one in three hundred thousand would suspect it, but the *Gazette* says: "We allude to the Hon. C. B. Farwell."

--Mr. V. B. Denslow, of Chicago, will speak in Indiana as follows:

Valparaiso, Sept. 19, evening.
Union Mills, Sept. 21, evening.
Michigan City, Sept. 23, evening.
Laporte, Oct. 2, evening.
Logansport, Oct. 3, afternoon.
Fremont, Oct. 4, evening.
Angola, Oct. 5, afternoon.

--The United States Marshal at Leavenworth is putting whip and spur to "the Party of Discipline" in Kansas, and in a card, foretells the woful consequences to Leavenworth if her citizens get out o harmony with the members of Congress.

--D. R. Anthony says of the Liberal nominee for Governor of Kansas:

We have known Theodore H. Walker intimately for the past twenty years, and can say of him, without fear of contradiction from friend or foe, that he is one of the most honorable men to be found in either his native or adopted State. He is, in our humble opinion, better fitted for Governor than any other man in the State.

--The list of Congressional nominations, beginning with Alabama, starts off: Liberal, Jolly; Republican, Sheats.

--Any Grant journal can write three columns under the head of "Our Indian Policy," and never once refer to the "policy."

--General Hurlbut has already commenced Civil Service Reform in this district, by sending to Washington and demanding the removal of the Postmaster of one of the most important towns in it. This demand is now on file at Washington, and is made on the on the ground that he (Hurlbut) now represents the Fourth District.--*Rockford Journal.*

--Dr. Franklin Taylor is the Liberal candidate for Congress in the Chester (Pa.) District, and of him Forney says:

Taylor was one of the first Anti-Slavery men in Pennsylvania, is of the earliest of the Republicans, and is an honest, high-toned gentleman, who would do the State honor and himself credit at Washington.

--Atlanta, Ga., having been at one time quite a perishable recruiting station for *Massachusetts* soldiers, is very properly become the official residence of a Reverend Bishop who lives at Boston, and is on a political tour in the West.

--"What epitaph shall we place on his (Grant's) tombstone?" asks the Cleveland *Leader*. "He was well acquainted with Tom Murphy; would make a suggestive mark.

--All the Chandler organs in Michigan have raised a howl against the Hon. T. M. Cooley, of the Supreme Court, because it is understood he will vote for Greeley. "In other words," says the Detroit *Free Press*, "Justice Cooley is threatened that, if he does not deny that he has any sympathy with the Liberal movement, his reputation will be injured, and is told that, if he has any such sympathy, he is politically dishonest and lacking in common sense.

--This is the way Senator Hendricks puts it, in one of his late campaign speeches in Indiana:

Suppose that, as I am going to be elected Governor in October, some calamity was to present me with his best blooded horse. You would think that queer. Yes, but, if I were to accept that horse, you would think that queerer; but, if I were to appoint that man to a Judgeship, you would say that it meant business from the beginning. Now, suppose that was to occur four times in my office, how many votes do you expect I would get in Jeffersonville, after having received those gifts and rewarding the donors?

--Every day the Lawrence (Kan.) *Republican-Journal* screams with pain: "Another Pomeroy man nominated for the Legislature;" and still it supports the ticket.

--The Democrats of Philadelphia intend to withdraw all their candidates for city offices except those nominated on the ticket of those nominated on the ticket of Municipal Reform.

--Webster, the battle-scarred veteran who says Grant was not drunk at Shiloh, serves his country as an Assessor of Internal Revenue.

--The Chicago *Times* furnishes the evidence of its *sell-out* to Grant, by displaying Government advertising. Hang out your sign, gentlemen.--*Exchange.*

--Judge Neaz, the Jersey jurist who distinguished himself by the fervor of his anti-Greeleyism at the Fifth Avenue Conference, is now one of the most zealous Liberals in his State.

--In South Carolina, it is said the Moses wing of the Republicans, consisting of the State Treasury people and even the corporators in the Legislature, and the disreputable elements generally, are going over to Greeley.--*Grant Newspaper.*

Thus, a false rumor stirs up the Grant organs to denounce their own regular nominee, and to furnish arguments for his defeat.

--There is not time enough remaining before the 5th day of October to ferret out and expose even one-fourth the shameful instances of official malfeasance of which General John F. Hartranft has been guilty.--*Forney's Press.*

--The gallant General Henry Bertram, always a Republican, and the commanding officer of the famous Twentieth Wisconsin Infantry, is President of the Greeley Club at Oak Grove, Dodge County, Wis.

--A merchant of this city happened to be in one of our National Banks the other day, when a gentleman, a customer and depositor in the bank, entered. He asked if he could secure a certain loan in the month of October. He was informed yes, if the election was in favor of Grant, but otherwise not! This is a sample of the way in which the Administration, controlling the banks, is bringing its power to bear upon the people in order to secure a re-election. Is not that the best sort of reason why the Administration should not be turned out?--*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

--Perdee Butler is one of the Greeley electors in Kansas. Mr. Butler is a preacher, and, in the days of bleeding Kansas, was noted, on his way up the Missouri River, by Border Ruffians, tarred and feathered, sent down the river on a raft, with a flag on which was a coarse picture of Horace Greeley running off with a negro wench on his back. Horace Greeley was thus caricatured for being the friend of the negro in the days when the negro needed friends. That caricature, as a caricature, was better than anything Nast has ever produced, though yet it was done by a wild Border Ruffian, who never made any pretence to "ART" in those days. Greeley was the champion of the oppressed negro, while Grant was in St. Louis--well he wasn't paying much attention to politics then.

JOHN BROWN'S BROTHER.

Frederick Brown, the Only Living Brother of John Brown, of Harper's Ferry, in Fear of Slavery.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

A stranger who may be spending a few days at Put-in-Bay, at the present time, will likely hear casually observe an elderly gentleman of rather marked appearance, plain in manners, but bearing the impress of intelligence and decision of character, regarded by knowledge of men and the world. A first look at him will arrest the attention of the observe, whose interest in the man will increase with the frequency of seeing him, and if such person be one free to make the acquaintance of others, and will address the subject of this notice, he will find him, contrary to his first impressions of austerity, easy to approach, and free to communicate. He is the only son of Frederick Brown, the only living brother of Brown, of Harper's Ferry. He is visiting his sons, who live on and near Put-in-Bay Island (and who are doing a flourishing business men,) preparatory to removing to Puget's Sound on the Pacific, where he expects to take up his residence in the future. He has several sons in that region, delight is in romantic grounds, and in the raising of fine stock, and is surrounding himself with every variety of fowl, deer, &c., he can find to domesticate. He is a Virginian. Although a born slaveholder and always been an anti-slavery man; was one of the early lecturers in the cause, *and converted his brother John by sending him a copy of the address published in Cincinnati*, in talking with him on public affairs the stranger will, perhaps, be surprised to find that he is *warm in his support of Horace Greeley for President, and feels sure that all his sons are also.* He gives substantially the following reasons for his course:

1. The promoters of the anti-slavery cause have always been subject to ridicule. The most earnest among them ever dreamed of or prayed and hoped for. The shackles have been knocked off the limbs of four million chattels. Liberty now with the whole of posterity, forever free; and not only free, but citizens, with the same rights and privileges, including the right to vote, that any white man has. This gratifying fact by those who have been completely victorious at all points and in everything, and should cause us to try to reconcile those who, as all men do, cannot under such circumstances but must become desperate if we continue to treat them with hostility and oppress them. If we can not, or do not, give peace to the whole country, bring about lasting reconciliation and friendship between the two sections, the great anti-slavery movement will have ended only in abortion. History will pronounce it a failure, if not a curse. No slavery, no peace, no union, is but the trinity of Pandemonium. The course of the Grant Administration is to keep the South-ern half of the country in hostility. It tends to barbarize the entire people there, while the country is ripe for and requires the opposite course, and Greeley is the man to adopt it. He stands up as a conciliator, as enlightened, wise and good as when of old he trod the anti-slavery path.

2. He says that Grant and his leading supporters and favorites do not appear to him to be actuated by any *deep* feeling of principle. To every earnest anti-slavery man they have refused their confidence and countenance, and have visited their displeasure upon many of those who have been their friends. Greeley, &c. They are all men who rate themselves and their little selfish ends and ambitions higher than they do any cause. They seek only their own aggrandizement. Their interests in times gone by keeping alive and inflaming the prejudices slavery created against the negro until to do so became dangerous. Greeley, by just reversing them from getting office, when they espoused a cause certain to succeed without them. They now seek to obtain and retain power by keeping alive prejudices and hatreds the war engendered against the former slave-holder and the people of the South--a thing just on a par with the old anti-negro ones. Many of them have lost three sons in the war--his brother and each several of his sons in the manner the world well knows--yet he is now for peace; soon losses were the price God asked of us for the great boon he has given the Nation; and we should look at the matter only in this light. We must now pray for peace and prosperity and lasting Union by conferring all our hates upon the altar of our country. Apart from the passions slavery would always arouse in them, the educated men of the South were among the noblest of our race, and they are yet. He had dealt with them before the war, and when his business became embarrassed in 1857, by the failure of the Trust Company, and the destruction of his brother John's property in Kansas (to whom he had largely advanced money), his Kentucky creditors gave him possession of the notes they held against them, and left them into the hands of an honest lawyer to collect their dividends from his assignees, and, when paid, to put the money in his pocket and keep it.

3. He says, finally, that the anti-slavery men succeeded by always subordinating themselves to their cause. They gave the offices to others that what they had at heart might triumph. They had as much honesty, intelligence, and knowledge of public affairs as any other class of men--have really produced the greatest change ever wrought in any country, and have at yet elected no President. Greeley is really the first of their number selected for the place, and he feels it and the class that he should be elected Greeley will not debase and corrupt the public service as those in power are now doing. *He expects to take the stump.*

Is moose Wheat Fish" in California?

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

There are three wheat fields in San Joaquin Valley with areas respectively of 35,000 acres, 25,000 acres, and 17,000 acres. The largest of these farms the wheat crop this year is reputed to be equal to an average of 40 bushels to the acre, the yield running up on some lots of the farm to 60 bushels. The product of his farm for the present year is 1,400,000 bushels. The boundary on one side of this farm is about 17 miles long. All the season of plowing, ten four-horse teams were attached to ten gang plows, each gang having four plows,--or forty horses with as many plows were started at the same time; the next following in close succession. Lunch or dinner is brought to a midway station, and supper at the terminus of the field, seventeen miles distant from the starting point. The teams returned on the following day. To be seeding this immense field was cut with twenty of the largest reapers, and we believe has now all been threshed. The yield in sacks it would require over forty ships of modern size to transport the wheat raised on this farm to a foreign market. Even the sacks required would make a large hole in the copious money of most farmers. We have not the figures touching the product of the other two farms. But, from what we have, average is not much below that of the first. There are thousands of tons of wheat which cannot be taken out of the valley this season, and must be left over for the next crop.

Sallie's Bedtime.

A father, not very far from here, read in the paper the other morning that the "Divine Afflatus" was the best thing for home the same night they call, pull a string at the proper hour which reverses a picture, on the back of which appear the words, '10 o'clock is my bedtime.'

This father, who has a daughter given to late hours when a certain youth sits up and helps her keep them, thought he would try this little plan, so he wrote in large characters, on the back of a huge portrait of George Washington, this inscription:

'10 O'CLOCK IS SALLIE'S BEDTIME.'

Then he arranged the picture so that when he attached a string to the top it would reverse it from his bed-chamber. But when Sallie entered the room an hour later, her esthetic eye was outraged by observing the old patriot upside down. George had a fit of plumb, so to speak, and in adjusting it her father's little game was revealed in all its subtle ingenuity.

Sallie was not a Utica girl, however, so she just went to work and neatly effaced the figure "0," leaving the 1 standing solitary and upright--which, you will observe, made a very important difference in her bedtime. That night, as usual, Sallie received a visit from her young man--which his front name it was Henry--and her paternal parent attached to the door-knob of her parlor, and Henry, with a sudden start, glanced at the picture, and saw the handwriting on the wall, as it were, which read: '11 o'clock is Sallie's bedtime.' Henry took the hint, and left at 11:45 P. M. Sallie with an interrogation in his eye, which was partly dispelled by the fair maid murmuring "It's all right," Henry said "all right, of course it was all right--that he had long known 1 o'clock was her bedtime, and he thought it was plenty late enough for a young girl to be out of bed, but he guessed it was all right." He said, too, that George Washington's portrait to be flopping about in that way! Then Sallie explained,--and the twain resumed work on the problem. Henry took a chair across around Sallie to prevent her falling off the chair.

Meanwhile, the old man was listening for the front door to open, and his would-be son-in-law's footsteps passing down the pavement, with the toes of his boots pointing from the house. These sounds not falling upon his ears, and thinking maybe the 'Divine Afflatus' had struck a snag in Sallie's stirring another pail, and George W. again faced the audience. Then he listened; but he heard no footsteps,--nothing but a peculiar sound like a kiss resembling the popping of champagne corks.

Then he grew cross, and gave the string another jerk, causing G. W. to turn about with right smart celerity. Just as if he was dreadfully out of humor, too.

And still all is quiet below--except that p-ping sound.

3. He says that the swing was pulled again--and again--and again--indicating that the old fellow was just ready to explode with rage. And for fully fifteen minutes did he have the portrait of the man, who could tell in his tearing excited flip-flops and things on the wall, like a bewitched gymnast, until he fell asleep exhausted--Sallie's father fell asleep, not the portrait.

Henry kissed Sallie good night at 1 o'clock a. m., remarking, as he did so, that it would seem like a long, long, weary year ere he would see her again--because you know he didn't expect to see her again until the evening of that day.

The next morning her father examined that portrait, and, when he fully understood the situation, he was pained. He shed a silent tear, detached the string, sponged out the inscription, and walked away with the weight of sorrow on his shoulders, that being his age. He says a girl who will go back on her father that way would just as lief be not disgrace her name by marrying a Congressman.--*G. Dadd in Norristown Herald.*

Leeuwenhoek.

Every one knows, in the present day, that myriads of animalculæ abound in a drop of water. The announcement of this fact took the whole world by surprise; animated nature extended over limits infinitely more vast than had ever been supposed; life was found every where, and in the greatest profusion. Leeuwenhoek thus describes his discovery: "I perceive very distinctly living creatures in some rain-water, which had been kept for some days; they seemed to me ten thousand times smaller than the animalcules in cheese, which, as everybody speaks of, and which can be seen with the naked eye." He distinguished feet of incredible slenderness moving with extraordinary rapidity; and in the interior of the body were eight or ten transparent globules. River-water, sea-water and melted snow, were successively examined with the same results. Having put pepper into pure water, the animalcules appeared in such numbers that he estimated them at from 6,000 to 8,000 in a drop. It was interesting in the present day, when the subject of spontaneous generation has again been revived, to see how this great observer repulsed the idea. He remarks that freshly fallen rain-water sometimes contained a few animalcules, which had been taken up from the dust which circulated in the atmosphere; but if that which contained no living organism were exposed to the air for two days, they showed themselves in the greatest abundance. Melted snow was also free at first, but after a few days they also appeared in numbers. He it was who first described the little creatures in vinegar, and the vibrions which are found in the tartar on teeth. At the request of the Royal Society, he examined the muscles, hair, beard, and nails of a human being, and especially the optic nerve, which the ancients supposed to be hollow, so as to bring the objects formed on the retina to the brain; and which he proved to be a mistake.

After a calm life of study, Leeuwenhoek died at the age of nearly 90. He had received visits from Charles II., Queen Anne, and George I., who were pleased to look through his instruments at various curious objects. The Czar Peter the Great also spent two hours with him; and other crowned heads from time to time sought his acquaintance. It began to think, after his death, that there was little more to be done, and that all had been discovered. Observers were rare, William Herschel, the surgeon in London, being almost the sole exception; and, for a century, the detectaboge of the science was much to be deplored. At the present day, however, the progress of optical knowledge, allowed of powerful microscopes being constructed with qualities before unknown, and their success has brought about new revelations.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Market.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16--11 a. m.--Flour, 30s 6d. Wheat steady; 1d decline; spring wheat, 12s 4d@12s 10d; white, 12s@12s 9d. Corn, 30s 9d. Pork, 62s 6d. Lard, 42s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16--1:30 p. m.--Lard, 42s 3d. Now unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 16--Consols for money, 93¾; for account, 93¾. Bonds of '65, 91¼; '67, 92; 10-40s, 87¾. Erie, 24¾.

PARIS, Sept. 16--Rentes, 57 45c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.--Cotton irregular. Middling upland, 8½d; Orleans, 8½d. Sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 5,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firm. Red winter wheat, 12s 8d@12s 10d. Flour, 25s 6d. Corn, 30s 9d. Lard, 42s 3d. Cheese, 60s.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.--BEEVES--Received, today, 126 cars at Communipaw, 27 cars at Cow Hundredth street, 27 cars at Weehawken, making 7,100. Total for the week, 9,800; against 10,000 last week. Another good week for sellers, but the stock is not good. There were 84 cars Texans to-day, ranging from 10c for good, down to 7½c for poor. Cattle in general dull, and common to better, while prime natives advanced half a cent, selling at 14c, with some extras at 14½@15c. Sales reported as follows: 2 cars, 1,400 lbs, at 14c; 6 cars Texans, 64 ewt., poor, at 7½@7¾c; 7 cars do, 84 ewt., at 8c; 5 cars Illinois, 94 ewt., hard, at 10@11c; 3 cars, 74 ewt., 13@13½c; 4 cars, 114 ewt., 14c; 3 cars Ohio, prime, 90 ewt., 14@14½c; 2 cars Kentucky, 74 ewt., 13@13½c; 7 cars do, common, 64 ewt., 12c.

SHEEP--Receipts 7,400 to-day, and 22,400 for the week, against 26,400 the week previous. Market quieter and prices rather better, or 6@7c for sheep, and 6@6½c for lambs. Sales of Ohio, at 7c lbs, 82 each; 1 car Canada, at 10½ lbs, 90 each, at 13½ lbs, Canada, 150; 1 car, at 98 lbs, 80 each; 1 car Ohio, 100 lbs, 90 each; 1 car, 110 lbs, 100 each; 1 car, at 98 lbs 2c; 1 car, at 94 lbs, 7½c.

HOGS--Receipts 110 cars to-day, making 6,750, against 26,600 last week. Market dull and heavy, at 6½@6¾c. Those of 160 lbs selling at 7c; 200 lbs at 6¾; 1 car live Hogs, at 200 lbs, at 7½c. This market closed firm.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.--The New York Daily *Bulletin* says: "Business has been quiet, but trade has not fully opened for the week as yet. Prices unchanged for cotton goods. Prints are getting scarce, and dark goods are in very short supply. Foreign goods continue in active demand. Woollens and overcoatings are in rather better request, but are selling at low prices."

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.--COTTON--In good export demand; middling uplands, 23½c.

BREADSTUFFS--Flour in fair demand and firm; receipts, 16,000 bbls; superfine Western and State, 3@3.25; common to good extra, $3.50@4.50; good to choice, $4.60@5.75; white wheat extras, $5.40@5.75; St. Louis, $4.75@5.90. Rye flour scarce and firm at $4.50@5.10. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat--Receipts, 7,000 bushels; sales, 16,000 bu; rejected spring, $1 20; No. 3, $1.24; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.26; No. 1 do, $1.30; No. 2 Chicago, $1.29; No. 1 do, $1.34; No. 1 Amber Michigan, $1.36; No. 2 red winter, $1.37; No. 1 do, $1.40; white, $1.45. Rye nominal; Western, 120. Barley and malt dull and nominal. Corn--Receipts, 57,000 bu; sales, 46,000 bu; rejected spring, 61c; No. 3, 61½c; No. 2, 62½c; No. 1, 63½c; white, 65c. Oats in fair demand; receipts, 303,000 bu; Western mixed, 41@42c; white, 43@45c. Oats scarce and firm; receipts, 303,000 bu; Western, 40@43c; Ohio, 41@45c; new, 42@45c.

HOPS--Heavy.

PROVISIONS--Coffee quiet; Rio, 14½@17½c. Sugar good; fair to good refining, 8¼@8½c; Cuba, 8¼@9c; Havana, 9½c.

MOLASSES--Steady at 75@85c.

PROVISIONS--Pork quiet; prime mess, $14.50@14.75; prime mess, $14.50@15.75. Beef and cut meats firm and unchanged. Lard firmer; No. 1 prime steam, new, 9@9¼c; old, 9@9¼c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE--Unchanged.

WHISKEY--Firm at 90c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.--BREADSTUFFS--Flour steady; held firm. Wheat active, firm, and unchanged. Corn, mixed Western, dull at 61@62c. Oats steady; Western mixed, 36@39c; white, 40c. Rye, dull at 75@80c.

PROVISIONS--Firm. Pork, $14 87. Bulk shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 9½c. Bacon in fair demand at unchanged prices. Lard quiet; Refor Western, 9½c.

BUTTER--Choice scarce and wanted at 30c.

WHISKEY--Scarce and firm at 94c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16.--BREADSTUFFS--Flour firm at $5.40@5.60. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn steady at 60@60½c. Oats steady; old, 34@36c; new, 26@30c.

PROVISIONS--Pork in good demand; sales at $14.75@15. Lard quiet; sales at 9c. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders, 6½c; sides held at 9½; sales clear ribs at 9½; clear sides at 9¾@10c. Hams in good demand; shoulders, 7½c; clear ribs, 10½c; clear sides, 11c. Sugar cured hams firm; winter, 13@13½c; spring, 12½@13c.

WHISKEY--Firm at 90c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16.--BREADSTU

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.

A PRIME INVESTMENT AT A Low Price.

THE CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

7 PER CENT GOLD BONDS,

Interest Payable April and October, at Union Trust Company, at

90 and Accrued Interest.

This road is the western link in the new AIR LINE from Buffalo to Chicago, and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.

The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern and is being built by the same men, viz: Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. L. Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, Jno. M. Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all directors either in the Chicago & Northwestern or the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; George Opdyke of the Midland Road; Sidney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, [illegible] railroad men.

The road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (60 pounds to the yard) throughout; is practically straight and level; much shorter, and can be run with greater speed and safety than any other road connecting Buffalo and Chicago.

Twenty-five miles are finished and running; seventy-five miles more are so far advanced as to be finished by January 1, and the entire road will be completed during the ensuing year. Steel rails and ties for one-half the entire road have already been purchased.

The builders of the road control enough of its Chicago feeders to obtain for it a profitable business from the start, having projected the line to accommodate existing business, and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard, located expressly with the view of obtaining the cheapest transportation practicable.

The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.

The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, 27 Pine-st.

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OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

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NEW YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC.

[illegible] tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. [illegible]

[illegible] Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upwards. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.

Or to the White Star Line Office, 96 South Market-st. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York. — From New York.

Cuba . . . Sept. 18 | Abyssinia . . . Sept. [illegible]

Scotia . . . Sept. 25 | Batavia . . . Sept. [illegible]

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And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130 gold. Return tickets as greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

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Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route for freight. Apply to TEMPERLEY, CARTER & DRAKE, 31 Great St. Helen's, London; or DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at pages [illegible] and [illegible], in Vol. 8 of the Records of Mortgages in Athens County, Ohio, and at pages 458, 411, 412, and 413 in Vol. 37 of the Records of Deeds of the same county, [illegible] Anthony W. Smith and his wife Elizabeth C. Smith, Samuel B. Reed and his wife Henrietta V. M. Reed, Samuel D. Towle and his wife Kate M. Towle, Octavius S. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett and his wife, Helen A. Bassett, [illegible] to secure the payment of eleven promissory notes and the interest thereon, according to their tenor and effect, made by the said Anthony W. Smith, Charles S. Reed, Samuel D. Towle, Octavius S. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett, payable to the order of said David Barber, and which were given in evidence of the purchase-money for the real estate hereinafter described in a purchase thereof by them of said Barber, as such Trustee, and which notes are fully described in said deed of trust; for the reason of the failure and default of the makers of said notes, continued for more than [illegible] months to pay the promissory notes in said deed of trust described for $[illegible], payable on or before the 17th of March, 1871, with interest at [illegible] per cent per annum, payable annually from the 17th of March, 1870, and for like failure and default made by the same parties for more than four months to make payment of the interest that accrued and became payable on the other notes in said deed of trust mentioned, maturing after the 17th of March, 1871, and which interest became payable on the date last named; the said David Barber, Trustee, being still the payee and holder of all of said promissory notes remaining unpaid, and having, on the [illegible] day of July, 1872, requested the subscriber to proceed and advertise and sell the real estate in said deed of trust described, in pursuance of said deed of trust, and the authority, power, and duties thereby conferred and imposed, the subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on the [illegible] day of October, at 10 o'clock a. m., A. D. 1872, the real estate in said deed of trust described, situate in Range 15, Town 12, York Township, Athens County, Ohio, to-wit: Section No. 3, containing [illegible] acres, [illegible] lot No. [illegible], which lies south and west of the Hocking River, containing [illegible] acres, [illegible] acre lots numbered [illegible] and [illegible], containing together [illegible] acres, and all the right, title, interest, benefit, and equity of redemption of the grantors in said deed of trust, and in said lands. [illegible] The above lands are situate in the Hocking Valley coal region, immediately on the line of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, and the coal mines on the land have been opened and operated. Persons desiring to invest in coal lands would do well to examine these before purchasing others.

July 15, 1872. RODOLPH DE STEIGUER.

IRON WORKS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO., ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, CINCINNATI, O., MANUFACTURE

Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.

Political Goods

Of all kinds. Fireworks, Flags, Lanterns, Torches, Badges, Uniforms, etc. JOSEPH E. PURDY, [illegible] and 24 Maiden-lane, New York. Established 1842.

GENERAL NOTICES.

New & Direct Route to Cincinnati Via Kankakee Line.

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 26, this line will be open for freight to Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and points in the Southeast, at rates as low as other routes. For information, and bills of lading apply at Depot, foot of South Water-st., or at General Office, 12 Market-st.

JOSEPH F. TUCKER, General Freight Agent, Chicago.

H. J. PAGE, General Freight Agent, Cincinnati.

JAMES K. DEMING, Agent, Chicago.

NOTICE.

As arrangements are being made by the Commissioners of Lincoln Park for the removal and re-interment of the bodies buried in the Potter's Field of the old city cemetery, notice is hereby given to all persons having friends buried in that tract, that such bodies will be removed under their direction by making application to either A. H. BURLEY, City Comptroller, or Dr. BEN C. MILLER, County Superintendent of Public Charities.

The Commissioners of Lincoln Park.

E. B. TAYLOR, Secretary. E. F. CULVER, President.

TO SHIPPERS OF GRAIN.

The Erie Basin Elevator, Buffalo, New York, will, until further notice, charge ½ per bushel to grain, and ½ per bushel to vessel free of 10 days' storage.

S. F. SHERMAN, Manager.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

(Continued from the Fourth Page.)

attorney from Fant to make the purchase, but the power of attorney was bad in form, and Crane, the Secretary of the Credit Mobilier, made out a new and correct power of attorney,—which is a link of evidence in my suit. I got a certified check of my own, and paid for the stock. This check was mislaid in the office; and when, after some time, it was discovered that Fant had not paid for his stock, the Company drew a draft upon him for the amount. His circumstances had meantime changed, and the draft came back protested. The Company now notified me that they expected me to pay the draft, and this led to a search for the certified check, which came to light. At this period I was called away, and was absent some time—some three or four months—attending to matters in a distant quarter. But I promised Mr. King, of Massachusetts, to deliver to deliver to him $25,000 worth of stock, and expected to give him Fant's stock. Oakes Ames, however, would not deliver to me Fant's stock, and, in excuse, showed me in the registry-book that he had disbursed the $35,000 amongst the members of Congress aforesaid. I was, therefore, forced to take of my own Credit Mobilier stock $25,000 worth at the original valuation, and deliver it to King. My suit is for this stock, and the dividends which it produced. Whether Oakes Ames kept it, or paid dividends in bonds or money out of it to others, is not my business to inquire. I want what is mine."

"How does Fant's name appear in your suit added to the list of defendants?"

Colonel M'Comb. "They had arranged at one time to get Fant on their side, to rout me in the suit, and I put him in with the rest."

"Are not some of the names of the defendants used as mere blinds?"

Colonel M'Comb. "Yes. Rowland, Pohl, and several others are of no note in the Credit Mobilier."

"Who got the charter for the Credit Mobilier?"

"George Francis Train got it for Durant, who paid him $50,000 for it."

"Why do the Ames party dislike Durant?"

Colonel M'Comb. "They were jealous of him, and have been slandering him for several years, saying that he is dishonest; that he made away with bonds, earnings, etc. At one time, I was induced to believe these things; but I found Durant had more brains and more honesty than their party."

"Is the testimony of Ames, Alley, and others, in the suit of the State of Pennsylvania for taxes, reliable?"

Colonel M'Comb. "No, it is all false. They swore they made no dividends, when Ames' letters to me assert just the contrary."

"Colonel M'Comb, what does this line mean in the memoranda as published: 'Painter (Rep.) for Quigley, 3,000?' I know who Painter is, and suppose the 'Rep.' means reporter. Who is Quigley?"

Colonel M'Comb. "Quigley is a townsman of mine, in Wilmington, Del. That has been erroneously copied from my memoranda in the *Sun*. The reporter who took it down for that paper must have been nervous, and he has made several mistakes. The names of Painter and Quigley belong to another memorandum. They are interested with me in the canal property between Washington and Alexandria, a piece of property owned and controlled by myself, Ames, Quigley, and some others. The figures 3,000 at the end of each name do not signify shares in the Credit Mobilier, but dollars' worth of stock. If you look at the published memoranda you will see that no word occurs after these figures. It is true that 3,000, at the rate of profit obtained by the stockholders, would come to about $18,000. Therefore, the 35,000 worth of stock which Oakes Ames says he held as trustee for the Congressmen named would be worth many times its face. I held my suit for this stock in the Credit Mobilier to be far above $300,000. That represents, as near as may be, the whole of the divided sum, providing Ames paid it to them, set down in that memorandum to the Congressmen implicated. I feel distressed at the publicity given to this thing, on account of their reputations, and the annoyance it gives to these gentlemen; but I have done all in my power to get what is due me without taking this step."

"Will you give me an order upon your counsel, S. G. Thompson, to look at the testimony taken before the Commissioner, A. W. Harris?"

Colonel M'Comb. "I will, if you get a similar order, or the consent of Robert C. McMurtrie, the counsel for the other side. But I do not want to be a party to any political designs which may be based upon the testimony, and my position as plaintiff is too delicate to take the advance in throwing that testimony open to the reporters. The fact is, Mr. McMurtrie, defendant's counsel, is now in possession of all the testimony; he borrowed it some time ago, and keeps it under the excuse of wishing to read it carefully."

"Where is Oakes Ames?"

Colonel M'Comb. "He is coming to this city to-morrow. If he denies those letters, I shall feel myself at liberty to let you see them; and, if you can get an authorized denial from him that he wrote them, I will give you an order on Thompson to look at the manuscript. I want to add that Judge Carter's name, as applying for a part of this stock, refers to stock in the Canal Company, if I rightly remember."

[*Note by "Our Correspondent."*—Colonel M'Comb's statement on this head is singular, to say the least. In the published version of Oakes Ames' letter, bearing date Jan. 25, 1868, the name of Carter appears in regular and due context. Some of the Washington City people say this is another person than Judge D. K. Carter, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.]

Colonel M'Comb. "What use do you propose to make of all this matter you have been gathering up in Philadelphia and New York?"

Correspondent. "Print it all, to satisfy the wholesome inquisitiveness of the period, pin the responsibility where it belongs, and let people unfairly implicated explain their way out. The matter is certainly the greatest of all Congressional scandals. If Golladay, Whittemore, and such poor shoats are to be expelled for selling West Point Cadetships for a few hundred dollars, don't you think Speakers of the House, Senators, and such magnets ought to be brought to the bar of public opinion for abetting a swindle like the Credit Mobilier, pushing a private mortgage ahead of the Government first mortgage, and otherwise preferring the claims of a corporation to the rights of their country and the taxpayers?"

Colonel M'Comb. "Well, I have no responsibility in this personal part of the suit; and I tell you now that, if my object was merely scandal, I could produce a letter not yet printed or proffered in the testimony, which would extend the area of implication, draw in other names of persons not suspected of collusion in any gainful matter, and make the present unfortunate disclosure secondary only."

"Has Oakes Ames no feeling for his colleagues in Congress?"

Colonel M'Comb. "No. Selfishness is implanted in Ames on a scale of the widest area. He has the hide of a bull. If he had the sentiment of honor he would do anything,—leave the country,—rather than put the past services of his friends to the test."

"What were the circumstances under which you took that memorandum? Please repeat it."

Colonel M'Comb. "Why, I took it from Ames himself, he reading from the registry-book of the Credit Mobilier, to account to me for the stock he would not furnish, and, by accident, I made the memorandum at that moment on the back of one of Ames' own letters to me,—the same which has got into the testimony. That is how the thing leaked out. The letter was coerced from me in the course of litigation, and, being discovered, the memorandum was made public with it."

"Then the weakness of the evidence is in the fact that you alone wrote the memorandum, and nobody can get the stock-register to confirm your memorandum. At the same time, the very incompleteness of this evidence at law will be moral proof to thousands of men. It lacks the lawyer's arrangement, but what is missing in evidence carries most conviction."

Colonel M'Comb. "Ames might have made a false entry of the name of the Congressmen, or he might have dictated entries of names not on the register. I had no suspicion of such possibilities at the time. We were on fairly amicable terms, members of the same Company, and he read straight on, giving me time to copy the list."

"It seems to me, Colonel, that you are employing a formidable array of counsel for a very doubtful consequence. What do Ames, Allen, Dillon & Co. care for the Credit Mobilier charter now, having worn it out, and having no responsibility within the State of Pennsylvania longer. The Mobilier has about wound up, has it not?"

Colonel M'Comb. "No. It is still worth three millions of dollars at least, and its charter is worth preserving."

"Are you still a stockholder?"

Colonel M'Comb. "Yes. I possess six [or sixty, correspondent not certain] shares, and my suit is not to get in, but to get my proportion of what I have paid for."

"Is Oakes Ames worth anything?"

Colonel M'Comb. "Yes. Three or four millions."

WHAT H. D. NEWCOMB SAYS:

While a part of the above conversation was taking place, two gentlemen sat beside Colonel M'Comb and "our correspondent," viz.: H. D. Newcomb, President of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and Josiah Bardwell, an owner of Credit Mobilier stock.

Colonel Newcomb informed me that Mr. Bardwell invested $50,000 in the Credit Mobilier, and that his nett drawings thereon had amounted to $360,000. Mr. Bardwell is a stout, brown-whiskered gentleman, and he said, pleasantly:

"Gath, you ought to go and talk to Oakes Ames to-morrow. He will talk freely. He don't care."

"How much do you infer," said Mr. Bardwell to "our correspondent," "were the proceeds or profits of Credit Mobilier investments?"

Applying the information derived only a moment before on the other side, "our correspondent" answered:

"About six or seven for one,—say, on an investment of $50,000, about $360,000 net!"

This shot seemed to tickle Mr. Bardwell, and he laughed in a serio-comic way.

"Well," said he, "provided that is true, we took a good deal of risk."

"Yes," said another, "I wish I had some of that risk. The stock and the dividends I don't mind, but I am quite put out that I didn't get some of the risk."

Here there was a general laugh.

Colonel Newcomb said, directly,—no other person at the moment present:

"What surprises me most is, that the newspaper-profession, with all its acuteness, did not discover this matter long ago,—four years ago,—it being an old subject of conversation amongst railway men and operators. You will observe that Speaker Blaine denies that he ever received or owned any stock or money in the Credit Mobilier. My understanding is, that no stock was given, but that the dividends were in the bonds given to the Railroad Company, which in turn became the dividends, etc., of the Credit Mobilier. A man set down as having an interest would merely be presented with bonds at periods when dividends came to be declared, and some of the earliest of such dividends would clear off his stock of indebtedness."

It was now near midnight, and the company separated. Colonel M'Comb said, before going to bed:

"I have talked more to-night on this subject than I have yet allowed myself to do. Three New York newspaper men have been to see me to-day, and I have refused to speak, being already annoyed at the publication of garbled parts of my evidence, and at the appearance of Ames' letters. There, for example, is the letter of Crane, the Secretary of the Credit Mobilier, which is omitted. I did not want anything published, and the omissions and the publications are equally annoying. I have told you this to satisfy you that I am merely going straight on to get my dues in a business suit, and am no politician at any time. I shall vote for General Grant, and could never vote for Greeley anyway."

"Why?"

"He is too much of a whirligig. Good-night."

Wondering if Greeley were more of a whirligig than the Credit Mobilier, which began with Duff Green, passed along to George Francis Train, fell as a family chattel into the hands of Tom Durant, was gobbled up by Oakes Ames, Sidney Dillon, and John B. Alley, and has finally become a bombshell in Congress, exploding the rest of the carcass of the Republican party, our correspondent also retired to his room, made his notes, and composed himself to rest, congratulating himself that he had deserved well of his country.

GATH.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 16.

In local trade and finances there is not much that is worthy of special note different from the features of last week. Money continues tight, though it is believed that the expectation of a call for a statement soon has considerable effect to make the banks hold on to their funds in order to make a good showing, and, if the statement were passed, the banks here would probably let out a million dollars more than at present.

The condition of money affairs in New York is somewhat anomalous. Notwithstanding the very unfavorable bank statement of last Saturday, money keeps easy there at moderate rates. The only plausible explanation is, that there is a vast amount of foreign capital in that market which is not fully represented in the bank statement. But whether this is exactly the correct solution or not, it seems probable that some new element has entered into money affairs there this fall as compared to last, otherwise as unfavorable a bank statement as that of Saturday would produce high rates of interest and a depression in stocks.

In this market, New York exchange is quotable at 75c to $1 per $1,000 discount. At the counter bankers sell at par and buy at $1.25 to $1.50 per $1,000 discount.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote stocks and bonds in this market, this afternoon, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	113¾	114¼
5-20s of '62	113¾	114
5-20s of '64	113½	114
5-20s of '65	114¼	114½
5-20s of '65 Jan. and July	113¾	113¾
5-20s of '67 Jan. and July	113¾	113¾
5-20s of '68 Jan. and July	113¾	113¾
10-40s	107½	107¾
U. S. 5s (new issue)	110½	110½
U. S. Currency 6s	112½	113
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		100 & int.
Cook County 7s		100 & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s 92@96		
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)		108¾@109½

ARBITRARY TARIFF VALUATIONS.

The arbitrary working of our present Tariff laws is beautifully illustrated by some recent incidents in the collection of customs at New York. One case was where an American importer agreed to take the whole produce of a foreign manufactory. His large contract enabled him to get the goods at a reduced cost to himself, and at which they were consequently invoiced. But other importers complained that the price was too low, and, although the Consul wrote that he had investigated the matter, and believed the invoices represented the price paid, they were advanced to represent "market value." The other was were a charge of undervaluation was preferred, and duties were collected without regard to the invoice. Such cases, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, are of continual occurrence.

The principle here maintained in the administration of the Tariff laws is, that a merchant's capital, enterprise, foresight, or other legitimate advantage which he may possess over his competitors shall avail him nothing. Probably nobody ever heard of the customs officers voluntarily reducing valuations below the actual cost of the goods. The object of a protective tariff is to make goods imported from abroad cost so high that the importer cannot compete with the home manufacturer. In connection with this principle the arbitrary ruling that there is a "market value" for all foreign goods, below which they must not be invoiced, places the whole import trade where the valuations for taxation must be made on the basis of cost of goods to the weakest, poorest, and least enterprising of the importers.

TRANSPORTATION IN BOND.

Some weeks ago we referred to one of the requirements of the law of July 14, 1870, which practically prevented the speedy transportation of goods in bond from any American seaport to the interior cities, notwithstanding that this very law was intended to promote and not to hinder such transportation. This unnecessary requirement is that a copy of the invoice of the goods shall be certified by the American Consul at the foreign place of shipment, and that such certified invoice shall accompany the goods. But the custom among our European Consuls is not to certify the invoice until twenty-four hours after its presentation. It is retained in the Consul's office under pretence of an examination of its correctness, a thing impossible for the Consul to do. In a large proportion of cases this 24 hours delay detains the invoice until the next steamer; the goods arrive in New York or any other American port, and the certified invoice not being at hand they are taken to the general order warehouse, hence delays and additional expense. Commenting on these features of the new law the New York *Journal of Commerce* repeats the views expressed in this paper, and says: "The requirement of certified invoices at the port of first arrival acts as a damper upon the business, and almost nullifies the law. It is susceptible of proof that the necessity for production of Consular certified invoices at New York for goods destined to Western cities, drives the trade from this port to Montreal. The Allan Line of steamers, running from Liverpool to Montreal, advertises in three languages throughout the continent of Europe, and distributes circulars to show that it is much better to ship by way of Canada to the West than by way of New York. And the bulk of their cargoes are for Milwaukee, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, &c. These are delivered at Montreal, then sent forward on the Canadian railroads, thrown across the border to their destination, and only one of our Custom Houses has any hand in the transaction, because these cities are on the border of a foreign country. Thus they avoid charges incident to the delay of Consular certified invoices."

THE TEA TRADE.

The recent failures in Baltimore, attributed to the disturbing effect of the removal of the tariff on coffee, will probably direct attention and expectation to the tea trade, which has been effected more or less in the same manner. There have, as yet, been no important failures of American houses exclusively in the tea trade, but the recent heavy failure of Gledstanes & Co., in England, whose losses were largely in tea and other Oriental goods, shows that the condition of the tea trade is unfavorable. Our Custom Houses were crowded with teas just before the date when the duty was omitted on all withdrawals. After that date there was an avalanche of teas upon our domestic markets, the effect of which, probably, cannot be fully estimated yet. In this connection also, we see by the trade circulars of the several China and Japan houses, that the exports of tea from all the China and Japan ports to the United States, from June 1 to July 19, amounted to 3,973,182 pounds, against 1,695,846 pounds during the corresponding time last year. The shipments for the week following July 16 were upwards of 3,000,000 pounds, showing that we may soon expect a large increase of imports.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Money firmer at 5@6. Sterling steady; prime 60 days', 8¾; sight, 9½. Gold strong and higher, opening at 113¾, and closing at 113¾@113⅞. Loans from 1 3-32 for use to 2 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $48,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $41,000. Governments strong and higher, in sympathy with gold, closing firm. State bonds dull and neglected. Stocks opened active, but the bears raided it down on large sales and on reports of squeezing money to-morrow. Erie formed the chief feature of speculation. Borrowers of the stock had to pay from ⅛ to ¼ per cent for use. The two extremes of the day were 49¾ and 52¾, with late dealings at 52¾. About 3 o'clock the market assumed a firmer tone, with a recovery in prices of from ½ to ¾. Union Pacific, C., C. & I. C., and New York Central were the strongest stocks on the market, and closed steady.

Sterling exchange, 108.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	115¾	Coupons, '67	113¾
Coupons, '62	113¾	Coupons, '68	113¾
Coupons, '64	113¾	10-40s	107½
Coupons, '65	114¼	Currency 6s	112½
Coupons, '65 (new)	113¾	New 5s	110½

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Virginias, old	46
Tennessees, old	72¾	N. Carolinas, old	33
Tennessees, new	72¾	N. Carolinas, new	20
Virginias, new	51		

STOCKS.

Canton	90	St. Paul preferred	78
W. U. Tel.	70¾	Wabash	74¾
Quicksilver	45	Wabash preferred	82
Adams' Express	93¾	Fort Wayne	94¾
Wells & Fargo	84	Terre Haute	48
American	81	Terre Haute pref'd	81
U. S. Express	78¾	C. & A.	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	77¾	C. & A. preferred	114
N. Y. Central	97¾	O. & M.	44
Erie	52¾	C., B. & Q.	[illegible]
Erie preferred	80	C., R. & Q.	124
Harlem	118	Lake Shore	93¾
Harlem preferred	119	Indiana Central	41
Michigan Central	114	Illinois Central	131
Pittsburgh	89¾	Union Pacific stocks	38¾

Northwestern	75	Union Pacific bonds	89
N. W. preferred	89	Cent. Pacific bonds	100
Rock Island	112¼	Del., Lack. & West'n	107
N. J. Central	104	B., H. & Erie	7
St. Paul	52		

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Monday, Sept. 16.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 62, in Block 8, of s w ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Aug. 26; consideration, $900.

Lot 67, in same, dated Aug 26; consideration, $900.

Robey st, n w cor of Taylor st, Lot 30, dated Aug. 7; consideration, $1,000.

Shurtleff av, bet Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Sept. 7; consideration, $1,250.

Farrell st, s of Lyman st, s w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Sept. 13; consideration, $450.

Lot 44, in Block 13, Holstein, dated Sept. 2; consideration, $450.

West Indiana st, s of and near Lincoln st, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated Sept. 14; consideration, $775.

Lot 10, in Block 1, of Young's s e ¼ of n w ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated Aug. 16; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 48 in Block 18, Holstein, dated Sept 3; consideration, $450.

Emerald st, n of Thirty-first st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Sept 16; consideration, $600.

Lots 16 and 17 of Mason's Subdivision of Lots 3 and 6, in s ½ s w ¼ Sec 31, 40, 14, dated July 18; consideration, $1,800.

De Kalb st, bet Lexington and Flournoy sts, s e f, 96 ft to alley, dated Sept 13; consideration, $4,000.

McReynold's st, e of Ridgeville Road, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated Sept 16; consideration, $650.

Lot 70 in Block 13, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Sept 4; consideration, $1,750.

Cypress st, s e cor of West Taylor st, Lot 1, dated Sept 10; consideration, $950.

S ½ Lot 7 of Davlin's Lots 78, 80, and 82, Butterfield's Addition (being 25x111½ ft), dated Sept 11; consideration, $800.

Lot 11 in Block 14, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Sept 16; consideration, $1,400.

Huron st, bet North Wells and LaSalle sts, s f, 22x100 ft, dated Aug. 16; consideration, $3,500.

North Clark st, bet Indiana and Ohio sts, e f, 20x80 ft, dated July 1; consideration, $9,000.

Clybourn av, n w of Division st, s w f, 91 ft to alley, dated Aug. 14; consideration, $18,000.

Lot 24, in Block 5, of w ½ n e ¼ Sec. 8, 39, 14, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $600.

S ½ Lot 8, of Block 2, in Block 18, Sheffield's Addition, dated Sept. 5; consideration, $800.

North LaSalle st, bet Division and Goethe sts, w f, 24x131 ft, dated Sept. 13; consideration, $12,000.

Southwestern av, bet Taylor and Polk sts, n w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Sept. 13; consideration, $1,250.

Twenty-second st, bet Burnside and State sts, s f, 20x120 ft, dated July 13; consideration, $3,000.

Undivided ⅓ Lot 35, in Block 2, of Page Bros. Block 15, and n ½ Block 18, of w ¼ Sec 5, 39, 14, dated Sept 14; consideration, $750.

Lot 14 in Block 2, of Dominick's Lots 1 to 3, in Block 14, Sheffield's Addition, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $650.

Lot 29, in Gurley's n e ¼ Sec 21, 39, 14, with buildings, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $10,000.

Peoria st, 98 ft s of Monroe st, e f, 25x126 ft, with buildings, dated Sept. 7; consideration, $5,000.

Warren av, bet Leavitt and Hoyne sts, s f, 31 6-100 ft, dated Sept. 9; consideration, $8,000.

Lincoln st, bet Harrison and Polk sts, e f, 48x100 ft, dated Aug. 30; consideration, $2,000.

Ohio st, bet St. Clair and Pine sts, n f, 20 ft to alley, dated Sept. 7; consideration, $3,000.

Halsted st, bet Sixteenth and Evans sts, e f, 20x99 ft, dated Aug. 21; consideration, $1,000.

22x99 ft, adjoining the above, dated Aug. 21; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 46 to 48, in Block 6, of Millard & Decker's e ½ n w ¼ Sec 26, 39, 13, with buildings, dated June 1; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 20 to 22, in Block 2, of Race & Pearson's part of w ½ s e ¼ Sec 23, 39, 13, dated Aug. 24; consideration, $1,700.

Hinman st, 151 3-10 ft east of Robey st, s f, 25x126 ft, dated Sept. 2; consideration, $700.

West Lake st, n w corner of Kedzie av, s f, 396½ ft to alley, dated Sept. 2; consideration, $16,000.

Kedzie av, n e corner of Clayton st, undivided ½ of entire Block, dated Sept. 13; consideration, $9,450.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 39 to 48, of lake shore Subdivision of Lots 24 to 26, in Pine Grove, dated Sept. 7; consideration, $12,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 17, in Block 1, of Hitchcock's s e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated April 29; consideration, $600.

Lots 17 and 18, in David Henry's s e ¼ of n e ¼ sec 9, 38, 14, dated Sept. 10; consideration, $1,219.

Lots 20 and 21, in Block 2 of Block 33, sec 16, 38, 14, dated Aug. 31; consideration, $1,000.

N ½ Lot 8 of Lots 9 to 16, in Johnson's s ½ s e ¼ of n e ¼ sec 3, 38, 14, with buildings, dated Sept 4; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 23 to 26, in Dobbins' n ½ s e ¼ of n e ¼ sec 3, 38, 14, dated June 18; consideration, $20,000.

Lots 3, 4, 36 and 37, in Town of Hyde Park, dated Aug. 12, consideration, $12,500.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

West 30 ft of Lot 6 in Block 1 of Castle's s e ¼ sec 3, 39, 13, dated Nov. 6, 1871; consideration, $800.

Undivided ½ of e ½ acres of n w ¼ of s e ¼ sec 15, 39, 13 (n of Barry Point Road), dated April 2; consideration, $9,000.

Undivided ½ of same, dated May 22; consideration, $9,000.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 16.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past forty-eight hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	4,420	6,526	4,783	5,843
Wheat, bu	96,899	100,850	142,648	74,753
Corn, bu	159,260	147,830	669,745	188,771
Oats, bu	47,900	92,991	104,498	91,620
Rye, bu	5,726	17,165	10,139	1,613
Barley, bu	44,040	13,080	64,498	39,401
Grass seed, lbs	169,270	197,773	179,196	133,979
Flax seed, lbs	251,117	116,050	36,799	
Broom corn, lbs	9,310	56,840	5,881	12,700
Cured meats, lbs	70,230	10,220	159,025	472,640
Beef, brls			141	29
Pork, brls			380	73
Lard, lbs	71,550	11,810	97,930	107,950
Tallow, lbs	24,030	11,970	40,751	
Butter, lbs	55,196	79,780	43,100	9,000
Live hogs, No	6,030	3,655	9,515	3,745
Cattle, No	1,481	909	300	1,324
Sheep, No	549	784	1,046	
Hides, lbs	11,675	114,565	17,643	119,746
Highwines, brls	135	101	550	666
Wool, lbs	86,130		72,990	15,827
Potatoes, bu	5,090	2,283	110	
Lumber, m	7,154	4,565	2,136	2,485
Shingles, m	5,087	2,816	2,384	2,426
Lath, m	391	336	361	256
Salt, brls	5,700		6,918	2,047

Withdrawn on Saturday for city consumption: 1,420 bu wheat; 1,863 bu corn; 2,704 bu oats; 434 bu rye; 1,188 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 290 cars wheat, 498 cars corn, 57 cars oats, 15 cars rye, 113 cars barley. Total, 913 cars, or 337,000 bu.

The following shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped out from this port during the past week:

Shipped	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
By rail	12,464	98,061	136,845	283,232	87,387
By canal		5,388			
To Buffalo	5,513	189,467	1,413,733	158,000	119,027
To Erie	100			50,572	
To Oswego		36,500			
To Huron	4,096		126,740	300	
To other U S pts	834		5,000	39,848	
To Montreal		16,500			
To Colborne			47,373		
To Kingston		173,103	60,696		
To Other C pts			76,451		
Total	23,007	519,019	1,866,045	536,779	206,414

Also of rye, 14,290 bu shipped by rail, and 11,878 bu to other American ports than those named above.

The excursion train that will bear the delegates to the Convention of Provision Packers and Dealers at Cincinnati, is announced to leave the Illinois Central depot at 9:40 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday) morning.

Singularly enough, the trial of J. Brooks Johnson by our Board of Trade at 4 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, is set for a time when many of the parties most interested will be absent from the city on the above noted excursion. The trade on which complaint was made was one in provisions, and the provision men are those most competent to testify and vote on the question of expulsion.

The present high price of lumber is bringing vast quantities of the article into this market. More than 10,000,000 feet of receipts were reported on Saturday; above 7,000,000 feet for the 48 hours ending with 7 o'clock this morning, and some 26 cargoes had arrived up to 5 o'clock to-day, which will make nearly 4,000,000 feet additional. This, besides shingle and lath.

THE MARKETS.

The produce markets were moderately active to-day,—rather more active than the average,—but the majority were weak, all the leading cereals selling at a lower range of prices; though receipts were not large, except in wheat and barley. The shipping movement was less active, being retarded by an advance in lake freights, in sympathy with the new tariff in rail freights, which goes into effect to-day. The grocery market remains in much the same condition as noted from day to day for a week past, the most prominent feature still being the excitement and steady advance in sugars. The supply is altogether inadequate to the demand (which is unusually large for this season of the year), and our dealers find it impossible to avoid delays in filling orders. There is a scarcity both of raw and refined sugars in all the markets of the country, and unless there is a marked diminution in the demand (which is an event not looked for at present) a further advance can scarcely be avoided. Quotations were marked up an ⅛c to-day. Coffees, syrup, teas, rice, and most other articles in the list, and prices were uniformly firm. No change worthy of mention was noted in the dry goods market. Steady activity now characterizes the trade, and prices seem to be settled, and running along very evenly. The recent decline in the raw material has a tendency to weaken the market for cotton textiles, but the moderate character of the stocks, it is thought, will operate to prevent any material softening of prices. Butter was in good demand, both on local and shipping account, and choice qualities were selling at a slight advance. In the market for grain-bags an easier feeling was developed, the decline in the raw material making holders uneasy. Starks and Ludlows were quoted at 38½c; Lewiston at 36c, and American at 33c. Cheese remains firm and unchanged. Coal was in light request only, and in some instances orders were being filled at a concession from the quotations. No new features were noted in the hides, hay, and leather markets. Fish were inquired for to a liberal extent, and commanded full former rates. Scaled herring were advanced 5c per box, with which exception quotations were unchanged. There was less activity in the demand for lumber at the yards; but a moderate amount of trading was done, and the views of dealers were firm at Saturday's ruling quotations. The stocks are ample. In the markets for metals and tinners' stock a good business was transacted, and, with the exception of a slight advance on tin plate, and copper quotations were without essential change. The demand for iron and steel is improving, and under continued favorable Eastern advices the tendency of prices is to a higher range. The stocks are fair. Wool was in measure inquiry and easy. The movement in building materials was again large, and for brick prices were higher on all grades. Nails met with a good inquiry from all quarters, and at 20 rates were fully sustained. The stocks are not large.

Highwines were in better demand, but at unchanged prices. Sales were reported of 250 brls at 89c per gallon, and more would have been taken had they been offered. The market closed firm.

Lake freights were moderately active, though less so than on Saturday. Vessel owners early demanded an advance, which was only partially conceded by shippers. An advance of ½c was established soon after 12 o'clock, and another ½c are the close. A total of 12 charters was reported, which will take out 94,000 bu wheat, and 390,000 bu corn. Sail rates closed at 13c on corn, and 14c on wheat, to Buffalo; 19c for corn to Oswego, and 20c for do to Kingston. Through rates to Boston and Portland were 23c on corn.

Provisions were rather more active. Mess pork was entirely nominal at previous quotations on cash lots, but there was more of a disposition to trade for winter delivery, the preference for new over old being about 50c per brl. It is feared that our present stock will hang on hand like an incubus during a great part of the next winter season, and may have the effect of materially reducing the production of pork, and increasing that of meats. Lard was quiet and nominally a shade firmer. Meats were quoted a shade firmer, the recent pressure to sell having vanished with the purchase of the few lots offered. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller September, $14 25@14 50 (outside brands, $14 00@14.25); do seller October, $13.75@14.00; do seller December, sold at $12 00 for old, and $12 50 was bid for new; do seller January, $12.50@12 75. Lard, cash or seller the month, 9c; do seller December, 8¾@8⅞c; summer lard, 8¾@8⅞c for choice, and 8½@8⅝c for ordinary; dry salted shoulders, 6¾@6⅞c; do short ribs, 8¼@90; English meats, for delivery in December or January, quoted at 6½@7c for short ribs; do short clear at 7½@7⅝c, all boxed; sweet pickled hams, 12@14½c; bacon, clear sides, 11c; do breakfast, 11@12c; and do hams, 14@16c, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess do, $10.00; beef hams, $30.00@32. City tallow, 8½c. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork (regular) seller December at $12 00; 250 tcs winter rendered lard at 9½c; 350 tcs winter lard at private terms; 25 to summer lard at 8⅞c; 40,000 lbs shoulders at 6⅞c.

Flour was again in active request, and holders were firm at Saturday's prices, though wheat was lower; but flour was quoted stronger in New York, which made shipping buyers more active to take hold. Bran was dull. Sales were reported of 25 brls white winter, extra, at $9.50; 100 brls do (Pearl of Menden) at $9 00; 250 brls do on private terms; 35 brls red winter at $7.50; 65 brls winter, superfine, at $5.50; 400 brls spring, extra (Rodman), at $7.00; 500 brls do at $6.37½; 50 brls do at $6.25; 250 brls do at $6.00; 700 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring, superfine, at $3.50. Total, 2,540 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $12.00 delivered, and 20 tons do at $11.50 on track.

Wheat was more active, but weak, averaging ½c lower on cash lots, and 1@1½c on the options for near delivery. New York was reported firmer, and Liverpool and London strong, but our larger receipts, with higher freights, caused a very weak feeling, under which numerous parties wanted to sell out. The general desire for several days past seems to have been to get "long" on the short side, in a quiet way, the majority of operators inclining to the belief that prices will be on the downward trend for some time to come. The farmers are now relieved, to a great extent, from field labor, and are able to send their wheat in more voluminously than hitherto. The impression that they will do so is making operators fearful in regard to the stability of quotations, and some of them are "jumping on it." Whether they will jump too much remains to be seen. They do, generally, overdo it when they start off on the track, and are brought to on a round turn. It is on just such a state of things that corners have been started in the past, and when the shorts have sold themselves past redemption, and a wakened to a knowledge of the fact that hundreds more have voluntarily placed themselves in the same boat, they then begin to cry out that they are being swindled. The shippers took hold with moderate freedom after the decline had been established to-day, and the short interest also filled in liberally, while a few went long, but sparingly. There is not the same inducement now to run a corner as there used to be; hence capitalists will be more chary about seizing the golden bait than they used to be. Another reason for slowness in investing is an anticipated scarcity of money this autumn, the tendency of which must be to depress prices. Seller the month opened at $1 20, declined to $1 19, advanced to $1.20¼, receded to $1.18½, and closed at $1.18½. Seller October sold at $1.16½@1.17¼, closing at $1.18½. Seller the year sold at $1 14½@1.15½. No. 1 spring closed nominal at $1.28. No. 2 do at $1 21½; No. 3 do at $1.10 bid; and rejected at $1.00. Winter wheat was unmentioned. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 1 spring at $1.28½; 1,600 bu do at $1.28; 1,600 bu No 2 spring at $1.23; 51,200 bu do at $1.21½; 42,200 bu do at $1 21; 1,200 bu No 3 spring at $1.11½; 16,400 bu do at $1 11; 1,600 bu do at $1.10; 4,400 bu rejected spring at $1.00. Total, 137,400 bu.

Corn was less active, and again weak, though the decline of ½c was small as compared with that of Saturday. New York was quoted stronger, and our receipts were lighter than the recent average; but the advancing tendency in freights discouraged holders—in view of the large stocks here and the certainty of a large crop to come. A slight spurt of firmness occurred about noon, when New York was quoted higher, but the market soon sagged back, and there were very few buyers at any price, the shippers being especially slow towards the close. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at 36½c, and declined to 35½c at the close. Seller October sold at 36½@37½c, closing at 36c bid; and seller November sold at 38¾c. Mixed closing at 36c. Cash sales were reported of 52,000 bu No. 2 at 36½c; 1,500 bu do at 36½c; 70,000 bu do at 36c; 40,000 bu do at 35¾c; 9,600 bu do at 35½c; 40,000 bu do at 35½c free on board; 400 bu rejected at 35½c; 800 bu do at 35½c; 2,300 bu do at 35c; 4,400 bu do at 35c. Total, 261,600 bu.

Oats were dull and weak, declining ⅛@½c under liberal offerings, with few buyers, though the break at the inside prices of the session. New York was understood to be firm. Anything like a shipping demand was choked off by a scarcity of freight room; and there is less of inducement to deal in options now that the possible elements of a corner are wanting. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 24¼@24½c, and seller October at 24@24¾c. Rejected closed at 20½c. Cash sales were reported of 7,000 bu No. 2 at 24½c; 1,800 bu at 24¼c; 10,650 bu at 24¼c; 10,000 bu rejected at 20½c; 18,600 bu do at 20½c; 600 bu, by sample, at 27½c. Total, 63,000 bu.

Rye was steady and quiet; there being buyers all through the session at the leading price of Saturday, on No. 2, with but little offering. Cash sales were restricted to 3,200 bu No. 2 at 57c, and 1,200 bu rejected at 46c.

Barley was in continued good demand, and ruled strong. The market opened at Saturday's prices, but soon advanced; then suffered a temporary dash of weakness, when the bulletin announced the inspection of 113 cars for to-morrow, but soon rallied, and advanced to 1½@2c above the opening figures, closing firm at the outside prices of the session. Seller the month sold at 67@68c. Seller October sold at 65c, but closed at about 66c. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at 68c; 2,400 bu at 68½c; 800 bu do at 68⅝c; 4,000 bu do at 68½c; 1,600 bu do at 68½c; 6,400 bu do at 68c; 4,000 bu do at 67½c; 400 bu do at 67c; 400 bu No. 3 at 58c; 800 bu do at 57c; 800 bu rejected at 57½c; 12,800 bu do at 57c; 800 bu do at 57½c; 4,000 bu do at 58c; 3,600 bu do at 38c; 600 bu do at 37c; 1,200 bu do at 36c; 600 bu by sample at 82c; 400 bu do at 75c; 800 bu do at 72c; 2,400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 69½c; 1,000 bu do at 68c; 400 bu do at 65c; 400 bu do at 57c. Total, 54,000 bu.

GRAIN SUPPLY.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* gives the following as the visible supply of grain, including stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the Lakes, by rail and New York canals, was, Sept. 7, 1872:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	95,674	2,681,962	2,638,978	51,135
Albany	28,000	121,000	112,000	51,000
Buffalo	226,981	484,406	32,878	27,085
Chicago	486,983	4,167,061	939,267	234,356
Milwaukee	396,590	320,242	174,926	
Duluth	23,400			
Toledo	243,193	691,073	275,357	5,620
Detroit	160,491	12,883	3,981	8,687
Oswego	70,000	35,000		
St. Louis	79,689	318,894	107,211	11,692
Boston	4,828	403,863	122,772	17,442
Toronto, Sept. 2	3,825	2,000	7,153	18,614
Montreal, Sept. 2	68,402	430,143	48,836	5,650
Philadelphia	80,000	130,000	55,000	5,000
Baltimore	36,000	245,444	65,000	
Rail shipments	188,847	302,501	304,763	37,602
Lake shipments	1,560,752	1,673,157	42,460	3,474
Amount afloat on N. Y. canals	475,677	2,570,017	48,439	12,000
Total	4,184,333	14,586,928	5,026,652	512,713
Total, Aug. 31, '72	4,167,417	13,966,817	5,066,153	417,184
Total Sept. 9, '71	6,892,023	8,700,390	5,004,792	1,102,039

*Estimated.

CROPS IN EUROPE.

The New York *Bulletin* gives the following reports:

MARSEILLES, Aug. 26.—Grain—The wheat crop reports from 42 departments, representing 8,000,000 hectolitres, are very good; from 37 departments, representing 6,000,000 hectolitres, are good; from 3 departments, with 200,000 hectolitres, they are tolerably good, and from 3, with 300,000, they are also pretty satisfactory, the last three in the southeast of the republic. Oats and barley have given similar results, though not coming quite up to wheat. The following are the statistics of France's grain imports and exports during the past 18 years:

	Import. Hectolitres.	Export. Hectolitres.
1854	5,998,256	230,823
1855	3,067,632	161,332
1856	9,484,609	313,463
1857	5,634,332	718,624
1858	2,263,875	6,812,164
1859	2,813,702	10,048,616
1860	1,079,298	4,644,800
1861	13,719,901	1,646,083
1862	7,285,903	3,067,391
1863	2,537,183	4,641,671
1864	1,906,717	4,445,977
1865	1,658,380	8,451,300
1866	1,700,946	7,862,535
1867	18,331,126	4,474,713
1868	16,969,633	4,295,708
1869	4,610,763	5,219,345
1870	5,579,485	2,328,573
1871	15,208,630	1,818,275

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 28, 1872.—Grain—We are officially informed that the crops throughout nearly the whole empire have turned out better than the drought during spring gave us reason to hope, and, so far as "cereals" are concerned, an average crop is expected. This at least they assure us from the Government districts of Cherson, Saratow, Casan, Tula and Tamboff. A better crop than an average one is reported from the district of Kuban, from several districts of Poland, and some of the Government divisions. In the Government division of Bessarabia a medium crop is announced, but a total failure in the Governments of Ekaterinoslaw, Wologda and the Don country. The crop commenced unusually early. From a great many Russian provinces the full report of yields have already been received at headquarters, and as early as the beginning of July trade in new grain had begun in those countries. Flax—Wologda does not turn out an abundant flax yield; the result is better in Mielenki. Tobacco has given the most brilliant yield of all Russian produce this year. Apples, pears, and other fruit have been a whole month ahead.

Mr. Mechi, the celebrated English farmer, thus summarizes the condition of the grain crops of England:

"We may sum up on 45,000,000 acres roughly as follows: Wheat (not good), 4,000,000 acres; permanent pasture and green and root crops have had a suitable season, and have produced abundantly, although much hay has been got up badly owing to wet weather; their second growth is also abundant—32,000,000 acres; peas and beans a good crop, although rather watery and shrinking—550,000 acres; oats (which like a moist season) will probably be an average crop—4,400,000 acres; barley in a doubtful position; good in some cases, in others injured and tied to the earth by an unusual growth of weeds—2,300,000 acres. Potatoes much diseased.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the markets were quiet and generally weak; except that rye was firmer; 3,000 bu sold at 59½c, seller October. The following sales were made on the call: 5,000 bu wheat at $1.18½, 40,000 bu do at $1.18½, seller October, at $1.10½, 5,000 bu do at $1.16½, 10,000 bu do at $1.16½, 10,000 bu do at $1.16; 5,000 bu corn at 35½c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash	$14.00	—
Mess pork, seller October	—	—
Mess pork, new seller December	12.00	$12 50
Mess pork, seller the year	—	—
Wheat, cash	—	—
Wheat, seller the month	1.18½	1.19
Wheat, seller first half October	—	—
Wheat, seller October	1.16	1.16½
Wheat, seller the year	1.14½	1.15
Corn, seller the month	35½	35¾
Corn, seller October	36	36½
Oats, seller the month	24½	24¾
Oats, seller October	24	24¾
Oats, seller the year	24½	24¾

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 16.

BUTTER—Continued activity is witnessed in the demand for choice grades of butter, and as the daily arrivals prove altogether inadequate to meet this demand, prices are exceedingly firm, and we advance quotations 2c, or to 28@29c. For something very fine, in neat packages, a shade higher prices are occasionally obtained, though 27c may fairly be considered an outside quotation. Common to good grades are in fair shipping request, and in ample supply at former rates. Strictly choice dairy, 25@27c; fair to good grades, 15@20c; inferior to common, 7@13c.

BAGGING—There was a quieter, easier feeling in the market for grain bags, the weakness being due to the lower prices prevalent at the mills, and the decline in the raw material. We drop quotations ½@1c all around. Burlaps, gunnies and wool sacks remain quiet and unchanged. We quote: Stark, 38½c; Grahamton, 38c; Ludlow, 38½c; Lewiston, 36c; American, 33c; Royal River, 35c; burlap bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BEANS—Were in fair inquiry at unchanged quotations: $2.25@2.50 for common to choice, and $2 65@2 85 for navy.

BROOM CORN—Trade is improving, and quotations were more fully sustained: $60 00@80.00 per ton for fair; fair, $90.00@120.00 per ton; and brush, $160.00@180.00 per ton.

BUILDING MATERIALS—A large demand existed for building materials, and for brick prices ruled higher. We note the following changes in our price list: Stucco, $3 75@3.90; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; Utica cement, $3.00@2 10 per brl; Louisville cement, $2 00@2 10; Akron cement, $2.00@2 10; marble dust, $3.50; lime, in bulk, 90c@$1.25; lime, brls, $1.25@1.30; white sand, per brl, $2 00@2 15; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $10 50@12 00; Woodstock pressed range at $38 00@40.00; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$5 75	$8 00
7x10 to 8x10	6 50	9 00
8x11 to 10x15	7 00	9 50
9x18 to 10x15	7 50	11 00
10x14 to 10x18	8 00	12 00
14x16 to 16x20	8 50	14 00
14x22 to 18x24	8 50	15 00
18x22 to 18x24	9 00	17 00
10x28 to 24x30	10 50	18 00
26x28 to 24x36	12 50	20 00
26x34 to 24x40	14 00	22 00
28x38 to 24x44	15 00	24 00
30x46 to 30x52	16 00	27 00
30x50 to 32x52		28 00
32x54 to 34x56		34 00
34x58 to 34x60		36 00
36x60 to 40x60		40 00

CHEESE—The market for this staple was only fairly active to-day, and values were steady and firm, as previously quoted. Stocks are moderate and in fine condition. We quote: New York factory, 14½@15c; Ohio factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 13@14c.

COAL—The coal trade was quiet at unchanged prices. The stocks, already liberal, are steadily augmenting, and the general feeling seems scarcely as firm as a fortnight ago. Following are the ruling prices: Lehigh, lump, $11.00; Lehigh, prepared, $10.00; Lackawanna, $9 50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9 50; Cherry Mine, $8 50; Hocking Valley, $8 00; Minonk, $6 00; Wilmington, $6 00.

COOPERAGE—Continues in meagre inquiry, and prices favor buyers. The stocks are large: Pork barrels, $1 30@1 40; lard tierces, $1.70@1 80; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2 25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8 50@9.00; circle flour headings, 7@9c ₱ set; flour hoop poles, $12 30@15 00 ₱ m; pork and tierce poles, $20 00@25 00 ₱ m; whiskey barrel staves, $25.00@27.00 ₱ m.

EGGS—Sold to a large extent at a range of 18@19c per dozen for choice packages.

FISH—With the single exception of an advance of 5c in scaled herring there were no changes in values of fish. Business continues steadily fair, and prices remain firm. Dealers still complain of a scarcity of cod, and of other descriptions the stocks are reported ample. We quote: No. 1 white fish, $6.00@6 25; No. 2, $4 75@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4 50@4 75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.50@9.75; No. 1 bay, $8 50@8.75; No 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7 25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.75@1 80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6 75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 40@42c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $13.00@13.50.

FEATHERS—Sales: 3 sacks prime live geese at 67c; 3 mixed at 35c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Under this head no new feature was noted. Dealers report a steady, fair movement, both in foreign and domestic varieties, and with a few unimportant exceptions, prices rule firm and uniform. The market is now liberally supplied with nearly everything in the line. We repeat our list: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 14@15c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, new, 9@9½c; French do, 11@13½c; raisins, $3.25@3 35; blackberries, new, 12@13c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 20@21c; peaches, halves, 7½@8c; do, quarters, 7@7½c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; apples, Southern, 6½@7½c; do, Western, 6½@8½c; Michigan, 9½@10½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples plenty and low. Peaches scarce as the boats were behind time, and none to be had for the morning market. Grapes salable. Sales: Apples—50 brls poor at $1.00; 150 good at $1.50; 50 selections at $1.75@2.00. Peaches—50 baskets good at 75c; 20 fair at 60c; 40 choice at 90c@$1.00. Grapes—140 cases Concords (30 lbs) at $2 00; 50 only fair at $1.75; 10 cases fair Delawares at $3.00; 20 choice at $3 25@3 50; 20 baskets Concords at 80@90c. Melons—Were quiet. Sales: 1 car watermelons at $7 00@8.00 per 100; 300 at $15.00; 20 doz at $1.50@2.00. Lemons are quoted at $11.50@12.00 per box.

GROCERIES—The Eastern market, as well as our own, seems to be bare of sugars, and our dealers find it utterly impossible to get the goods forward fast enough to enable them to supply the wants of their customers as promptly as could be desired, but every exertion is being put forth to remedy the evil, and country dealers must bear in mind that any delays that may now occur are unavoidable. Prices are still working upward, an advance of ⅛c being noted to-day. Other goods in the list are also meeting with a good demand, and are firmly held. We quote:

BI CARB SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 22½@23c; fancy Rio, 23@23½c; choice do, 22½@22¾c; prime Rio, 21½@22c; good do, 21@21½c; common do, 19@20c; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica, 22½@23½c; Maricaibo, 22½@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; Stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14½@14¾c; crushed and powdered, 13½@13¾c; granulated, 13@13½c; A, standard, 12½@12¾c; do No. 2, 12½@12¾c; B, 12½@12¾c; extra C, 12½@12¾c; extra C, 2, 12@12½c; yellow C, 11½@11¾c; choice brown, 11@11½c; prime do 10½@11c; fair do, 10@11c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@11c; fair do, 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 55@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@55c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@29c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 27½@28½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1 30.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@5½c; palm, 5@5¼c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@6c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—The general features of this market underwent no decided change. The receipts of pressed hay were again light, and, with a fair local and outside demand to meet, the feeling was decidedly firm. Increased receipts are, however, looked for, and the tendency seems to be to a lower range of prices. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers: ON TRACK—New timothy, beater pressed, $15.00@16 00; do loose pressed, $13.50@14 50; new prairie, beater pressed, $9 00@11 00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose $14 00@15.00; prairie, loose, $9 00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1 50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were quoted fairly active and firm, all descriptions except calf being in active request at full rates. The offerings were light. We repeat our quotations of Saturday, as follows: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11½c; do light, 12½c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 25c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, ⅔; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand was more and prices were higher all round—owing to more favorable Eastern advices:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7c	
Bar iron	5 2-10@ 5 5-10 rates	
Heavy band	5 6-10@ 5 9-10 rates	
Light band	5 8-10@ 6 2-10 rates	
Hoop	5 3-10@ 6 6-10 rates	
Oval	5 6-10@ 5 9-10 rates	
Round and square	5 @ 5 2-10 rates	
Half oval and half round	5 4-10@ 5 2-10 rates	
Russian iron, perfect	23	
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21½	
Sheet iron	6 @ 7	rates
Norway nail-rods	9 @ 9½	rates
German plow steel	11 @ 12½	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @ 12½	rates
Spring and tire steel	11 @ 12	rates

LEATHER—Upper leather is active, and, under short stocks, the market is exceedingly firm, the tendency being upward. Other goods in the list are in fair demand, and rule steady. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	37@	40
Country harness	33@	36
Line, city, ₱ lb	39@	40
Kip, ₱ lb	60@	1.10
Kip veals	90@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft	28@	29
City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft	26@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	26
Collar, ₱ ft	20@	22
Calf, city	1.30@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, light	35@	37
Rough upper, heavy	33@	35
Rough upper, damaged	31@	33
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@	35
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@	34
"B A" sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	70@	1.00
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	55 00@	65 00
French calf, Lemoine	35 00@	45 00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	2 30
French calf, 28 to 32 lbs	1.70@	2 20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.35@	2 00
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand for the leading articles was large, and a much firmer feeling pervaded the market. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16 00; do, 12x12, $17.00; do, 14x20, $17.00; do, roofing, IC, $15.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; less quantity, 12½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 42c; tinned copper, 45c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8 and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15½c; 18, 16c; 19, 18c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 9@9½c.

NAILS—Continue in active demand at 25 20 rates. The supply is large: 10d to 60d, per keg, $4.25; 8d do, $4.50; 6d do, $4.75; 4d do, $5.00; 3d do, [illegible]

[illegible] 77.75; do 3d, fine, $9 00; 2d do, $9 50; clinch, $5. [illegible] discount ₱ keg on large orders to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Following are the prices now ruling:

Manilla rope ₱ lb	28 @	29
Sisal rope, ₱ lb	21 @	22
Hemp sash cord, ₱ lb	21 @	24
Marline, ₱ lb	20 @	22
Tarred rope, ₱ lb	16 @	19
Oakum, per bale	5.00 @	6.25
Pitch, ₱ brl	6.00 @	7.25
Tar, ₱ brl	5.00 @	6.00

OILS—A quiet business was doing in this department, and the market was steady and unchanged. We quote: Carbon, 23@25½c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 85c; do boiled, 90c; whale, 90c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 65c.

PAINTS, COLORS AND PUTTY—Nothing new was noted under this head. Trading was only fair, and quotations were frequently shaded. We make no change in our list, as follows:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$	11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@	11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne		14.50
American		12.50
Snow white		11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors		11.50
Rochelle ochre		4.50
English Ven. red		4.50
English orange mineral	15 00@	16.00
English red lead		12 50
American red lead		11 50
Paris white	4.00@	4.25
Whiting		2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4½c

POTATOES—The demand was small and prices were easier. We now quote: New at $1.75@1.80 ₱ brl, and 50@60c ₱ bu.

POULTRY—A small business was transacted, and prices favored buyers. We quote: Old chickens, $3.75@4.25; spring chickens, $2.50@3.50; turkeys at 13@14c ₱ lb.

SWEET POTATOES—Quiet and unchanged. Sales: 65 brls yellow Illinois at $3.25; 20 brls at $3.50.

SEEDS—The aggregate inquiry for timothy was small, and prices ruled lower all round. Other varieties were firm and unchanged. We revise our list as follows: Timothy at $2 85@3.00 for poor; $3.00@3.20 for good; $3.30@3 40 for prime; clover, $6.25@6.50; flax, $1.62@1.65.

SALT—Was in good request and held firmly, as follows: Saginaw, fine, $2.00; Onondaga, fine, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; dairy, without bags, $3.12½; do with bags, $3.37½; Ashton dairy, ₱ bag, $4.75.

TEAS—Dealers report a steady, fair inquiry for teas, and the market remains firm at previously quoted: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.15@1.30; superfine to fine old hyson, 80@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1 10@1.25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@60c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@95c.

TOBACCO—Was firm at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

WOOD—The following prices were firmly adhered to: Beech, $10 50@11.00; maple, $11.50@12 00; hickory, $12.50; slabs, $7.00, delivered.

WOOL—The demand was small, and an easy feeling was developed. We quote, as follows:

Tub, choice, extra	62@63
Tub, common	57@60
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	51@53
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	48@50
Fleece, X, good condition, light	50@52
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	46@48
Fleece, medium, good condition, light	51@54
Fleece, coarse, light, and clean	51@54
Fleece, coarse, light and dingy	45@48
Fleece, unwashed, fine	30@33
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	33@35
Super, pulled	45@50
Extra, pulled	45@50

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 16.

CATTLE — Received since Saturday, 4,431. There was more activity than on the closing days of last week, but trade was lacking in animation, after all, and the tone of the market was by no means buoyant. The Eastern market does not seem to have recovered from the dullness and depression so long prevalent there, and, until there is a wider margin for shippers to work upon, our market can not reasonably be expected to undergo any very pronounced change for the better. Neither outside nor local buyers operated to-day with anything like freedom, but in the aggregate a very fair business was transacted, sales ranging at $6 00@6 75 for choice to extra shipping beeves; at $4.00@5.75 for fair to good grades; at $3.50@4.75 for common to good butchers' stock for city consumption; at $3.25@4.40 for stockers, and at $2.60@3.50 for inferior natives and thin Texas and Cherokee cattle. The market closed with about 2,000 unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6 60@6.85
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,150 to 1,400 lbs	6 00@6.40
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5 50@5.75
Medium Grades—Steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.90@5.40
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3 50@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4 40
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2 00@3.00
Texas Cattle—Through droves	1.85@2 90
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3 00@4 50

CATTLE.

No.		Av.	Price.
80	Texas cattle	816	$3.15
46	Texas cattle	772	2.75
29	Texas cattle	639	2 62½
143	Texas cattle	1,103	4 00
27	Texas cattle	899	3 75
22	Texas cattle	899	3 75
33	choice steers	1,215	6 25
15	butchers' steers	1,169	4 75
20	cows	1,040	3 50½
112	Cherokee cattle	697	2 70
16	choice steers	1,389	6 50
17	cows	953	3.65
17	fair steers	1,193	5 25
20	cows	993	4 75
16	cows	1,025	3 87½
15	cows	839	3 60
21	cows	860	3 25
16	cows	949	3 50
25	calves	181	4 75
16	Cherokee cattle	1,115	4 45
64	extra steers	1,335	6.75

HOGS—Since Saturday 7,078 head have arrived. The supply was considerably larger than the average Monday's supply, but, with encouraging advices from the East and favorable weather for the handling of stock, prices were easily sustained for all grades save the poorest, which were much neglected, and sold slowly at irregular prices. Good to choice heavy hogs were most in demand, and for such the market was stronger, sales making at $5 00@5 20. The extreme range of prices was $4 50@5.20, though most of the transfers were within the range of $4.80@5.00. The market closed steady at $4.50@4.85 for Michigan hogs, and common, coarse lots generally; at $4 75@4 85 for fair to medium, and at $4.90@5.20 for good to extra.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
47	286	$5.15	48	281	$5.05	117	202	$4.90
57	257	4.80	118	261	5.00	159	274	5.10
55	272	4.90	46	246	4.90	30	253	5.15
106	260	4.90	56	270	4.90	95	300	5.20
55	263	4.85	56	263	4.85	201	374	4.95
48	269	4.90	61	231	4.85	55	276	4.95
40	226	4.90	67	216	5.00	37	254	4.75
40	226	4.50	54	214	5.12½	43	262	4.90
150	524	5.20	157	255	5.00	38	271	5.00
103	364	4.90	46	290	4.90	62	215	4.95
43	234	4.90	58	274	5.10	43	203	4.85
50	259	4.90	61	250	5.12½	49	262	4.95
59	260	4.95	57	191	4.85	51	260	5 05
51	253	5.00	51	273	5.00	51	253	5.10
250	223	5 05	56	259	4.90			

SHEEP—The receipts since Saturday have been 826. A moderate inquiry existed on local account, and sales were effected at prices not varying materially from those current at the close of last week. We quote common at $4.00@4.25 per 100 lbs; medium at $4.50@4.75, and good to choice at $5.10@5.50.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 16.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the forty-eight hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	7,154	2,136
Shingles, m	5,087	2,384
Lath, pieces, m	391	361

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	4,565	2,486
Shingles, m	2,816	2,426
Lath, pieces, m	336	256

Following were the receipts and shipments for the week ending Sept 14:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	51,878	11,231
Shingles, m	13,988	12,706
Lath, pieces, m	3,689	1,310

The following were the receipts and shipments from Jan. 1, 1872, to Sept. 14:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	850,073	277,369
Shingles, m	387,601	606,480
Lath, pieces, m	42,925	33,315

CARGOES—The demand for lumber by the cargo was less active, yet dealers were steady in their views at quotations ruling on Saturday. A sawed shingles, lath, and pickets continue in good request, and the prevailing feeling is one of firmness. At the close of business hours eight cargoes were left unsold.

Following are the prices current from the places named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₱ m	$4 75
Ludington, ₱ m	4 50
Pentwater, ₱ m	4 00
Muskegon, ₱ m	3 75
White Lake, ₱ m	4 00
Grand River, ₱ m	3 50
Saginaw, ₱ m	5.75@ 6.00

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ₱ cord	$
Railroad ties	15
Two Rivers—lumber, ₱ m	2 75
Ahnepee—wood, ₱ cord	4.50
Ahnepee—cedar posts	5@ 7
Ahnepee—railroad ties	15
Ahnepee—shingles	45
Menominee	5.50
Oconto	7.00@7.25

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	19 00@21.00
Good to choice strips and boards	16.00@18.00
Common strips and boards	14.00@16.00
Common mixed lumber	12.00@14.00
Joist and scantling	13 50@14.00
Shingles	2.75@ 3.00
Lath	3 00@ 3.25
Pickets	10 00@11.00

Sales were:

Cargo scow Laurel, from White Lake, 240 m ft lath at $3.25; 13 m ft common coarse mixed at $12.25. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo prop St. Joseph, from Green Bay, 230 m A shingles at $3.12½. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Dawn, from Manistee, 51 m ft scantling and joist at $13.50. (Sold at Michigan City) by Cushman, Calkins & Co.

Cargo schr Driver, from Manistee, 124 m ft deck load of timber at $15.00; balance scantling and joist at $13 50. Sold by Cushman, Calkins & Co.

Cargo schr Mystic, from Muskegon, 165 m ft 1 and 1¼ inch mill run (circular to order at $20.50. Sold by Chas. Deming & Co.

Cargo barge Mary Amanda, from Grand Haven, 103 m ft strips and boards at $18; 19 m ft scantling and joist at $13.50. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Robert Howlett, from Grand Haven, 134 m ft strips and boards, and 22 m ft scantling and joist at $15.00; 29 m lath at $3.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Blake, from Muskegon, 200 m ft millrun strips and boards at $18.50; lath at $2.25 (mill tally). Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Sardinia, from Manistee, 125 m ft joist and scantling, to be delivered at Kenosha, at $13.50. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo bark City of Chicago, from Oconto, 300 m ft boards and strips at $18 00; 75 m lath at $3.25. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Mary, from Oconto, 156 m ft boards and strips at $18.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Welland, from Grand Haven, 121,154 ft strips and boards at $12 00, (mill tally). Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand continues active, and we quote the following changes in our price list:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47 00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	40.00@42.00
Third clear, thick	44.00
First and second clear flooring, together	40.00@42.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37 00@39 00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30 00@32 00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	38.00
A stock boards	33 00@35.00
B stock boards	27 00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16 00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Dry fencing	16.00@18 00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16 00@18.00
Pickets, square	15 00@16.00
Pickets, flat	14 00@16.00
Clear posts, split	15 00@16 00
Cedar posts, round	17.00@30.00
Lath	3.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@ 2.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@ 3.50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$20 00@32.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	25.00@50.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

Trade was active, and quotations ruled firm as follows:

A or star shingles	$3.12½@3.25
No sawed shingles	1.50 @2.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED . . . Sept. 16.

Prop Geo. Dunbar, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Bark Churubusco, Menominee, 180 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Brig Commerce, Menominee, 275 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr G. Ellen, White Lake, 95 m lumber.
Schr Three Bells, Grand Haven, 95 m lumber.
Schr Emiline, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Australia, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Geo. E. Purington, White Lake, 125 m lumber.
Schr J. Catchpole, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Hoboken, Oswego, 3 800 brls salt.
Schr Lavinda, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Walhalla, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Scow M. N. Dunham, Pike's Pier, 114 cds wood.
Scow Banner, South Haven, 55 cds wood.
Scow Granger, St. Paul's Pier, 60 cds wood.
Scow Lawrence, Saugatuck, 35 cds wood.
Scow A Frederick, Holland, 44 cds wood.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, 220 m lumber.
Barge Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, 250 m lumber.
Barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, 160 m lumber.
Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Stmr Ira H. Owen, Escanaba, 700 tons iron ore.
Bark Carrier, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr Stetta, Racine, 40 m brick.
Schr R. Mott, Oconto, 176 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Millard Fillmore, Oconto, 230 m lumber, 98 m lath.
Schr Two Brothers, Muskegon, 25 cords slabs.
Schr E. R. Blake, Muskegon, 185 m lumber.
Schr Woolfin, Holland, 45 m lumber.
Schr Robert Howlett, Grand Haven, 115 m lumber.
Schr Guide, St. Joseph, 50 m lumber.
Schr Hattie Earl, Saugatuck, 90 m lumber.
Schr Denmark, Garden Bay, 8 000 posts.
Schr Elbe, Foscora, Wis, 157 telegraph poles, 40 cords wood.
Schr Trio, White Lake, 60 m lumber.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 14 brls fish and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 60 m lumber and sundries.
Prop St. Albans, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Chicago, Buffalo, 125 tons pig iron, 354 tons steel rails, 125 cds wood, and sundries.
Bark Hemisphere, Buffalo, 800 tons coal.
Schr Mary, Sturgeon Bay, 480 m shingles.
Schr Louis Mills, Racine, light.
Schr Mermaid, Black Lake, 40 m lumber.
Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, 60 brls flour, 25 tcs lard, 35 kegs butter, and sundries.
Schr Coral, Hamlin, 100 m lumber and 30 m lath.
Schr Arrow, Holland, 50 cds wood.
Schr R. H. Becker, Grand Haven, 126 cds wood.
Schr Welland, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber and 20 m lath.
Schr Mont Blanc, Oswego, 480 tons coal.
Schr Miami, Buffalo, 576 tons coal.
Schr Champion, Buffalo, 1,050 tons coal.
Schr Three Bells, Muskegon, 175 m lumber, 20 m salt.
Schr Driver, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Clara Parker, Buffalo, 800 tons coal.
Schr Tri-color, Holland, 34 m staves.
Schr Toledo, Ludington, 97 m lumber.
Schr John Bean, Jr., Muskegon, 135 m lumber.
Schr San Jacinto, Alpena, 250 m lumber.
Schr Magdalena, Saugatuck, 50 cds wood.
Scow L. Painter, South Haven, 75 cds wood.
Scow South Haven, South Haven, 50 cds bark, 50 m timber.
Scow Laurel, White Lake, 260 m lath, 3 m lumber.
Scow Lilly Grey, Ludwig's Pier, 60 m lumber.
Scow Annie Tomine, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Barge G. H. Drake, Grand Haven, 250 m lumber.
Barge Contest, Muskegon, 250 m lumber, 20 m salt.

CLEARED . . . Sept. 16.

Prop Detroit, Buffalo, 36,000 bu barley.
Schr Bahama, Buffalo, 21 500 bu corn.
Schr Hubbard, Buffalo, 16,200 bu corn.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Lowell, Port Huron, 13,800 bu corn, 200 brls flour, 150 brls pork.
Prop St. Albans, Port Huron, 12,300 bu corn, 200 brls pork.
Prop. James Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, 30,945 bu oats, 12,943 bu wheat, 500 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, 15 brls salt and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 200 green hides and sundries.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, 26,312 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Chicago, Buffalo, 24,240 bu corn, 400 brls flour, 225 sacks seeds.
Schr Frank D. Barker, Kingston, 21,318 bu corn.
Schr J. R. Noyes, Kingston, 20,858 bu wheat.
Schr John Wesley, Buffalo, 22,761 bu corn.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Buffalo, 15 800 bu corn.
Schr G. G. Cooper, Buffalo, 25,200 bu corn.
Schr Delaware, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn.
Schr G. Mollison, Kingston, 21,231 bu corn.
Schr Cossack, Port Colborne, 30,146 bu wheat.
Schr White Oak, Collingwood, 12,400 bu wheat.
Schr T. C. Street, Collingwood, 22,336 bu corn.
Scow L. Painter, South Haven, 748 bu corn.
Bark Churubusco, Michigan City, 175 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Mary Battle, Port Colborne, 22,860 bu corn.
Schr Clayton Belle, Kingston, 19,775 bu corn.
Schr Montgomery, Kingston, 19,438 bu wheat.
Schr F. Palmer, Buffalo, 40,060 bu corn.
Bark Butcher Boy, Buffalo, 25,800 bu corn.
Bark Lafrinier, Buffalo, 27,300 bu corn.
Brig Orkney Lass, Kingston, 16,000 bu corn.
Stmr Thos. W. Ferry, Buffalo, 40,600 bu corn.

Lake Matters in Brief.

ARRIVED.—The schooner Caleb Harrison, which was ashore at Michigan City, has been got afloat, and arrived here last evening. Her cargo of lumber was saved and she will go into dry-dock for repairs.

ASHORE.—The schooner Oneonta, which sailed down Lake St. Clair on Friday evening, struck bottom near Grosse Point Light. She was got off after a few hours detention, sustaining no damage.

NEW STEAMERS.—The new propeller at Chatham, Ont., is nearly completed, and will be launched in a few days. She will cost $30,000, and is the property of Captain Greenwood.

WATER LOGGED.—During the violent weather on Lake Huron, the barge Robert Emmett was water-logged, losing a portion of her deck load. She has arrived at Detroit, and will undergo repairs.

THE W. S. IRELAND.—This new steam barge, lately launched at Wallaceburgh and taken to Chatham for completion, will be here by the latter part of next week. She has splendid machinery and boilers weighing six tons. Captain Steinhoff, who is part owner, will be commander.—*Detroit Tribune.*

JAM AT THE FLATS.—A jam took place at the St. Clair Flats, on Friday night, by one or two large vessels getting aground and causing considerable delay to a number of others down ward bound and which necessarily had to come to harbor for the time being. No disaster took place so far as ascertained and the thoroughfare has since been cleared.—*Ibid.*

SQUALLY.—The weather in this locality for a few nights past has been squally, and, while we hear of no serious disasters resulting therefrom, no little annoyance has been experienced in the river by dragging anchors, and leaving the same. The schooner J. R. Pelton, bound up, on Thursday night, had reached near the first light, and was driven back for some distance, without damage, however. On Lake Huron the tug Prindiville, with a raft in tow, parted from the same, and the latter, it is thought, went ashore, though not beyond recovery. The steam barge Jenness, with a tow of barges lumber laden, had two of them become waterlogged on Huron, but was enabled to reach the River St. Clair with one, leaving the other outside. The steamer also lost her an okestack overboard.—*Ibid.*

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Engagements were: To Kingston—Bark St. Lawrence and schr W. F. Allen, corn at 20c. To Portland—Prop B. F. Wade, corn at 33c. To Port Colborne—Schr Wm. Sanderson, wheat at 14½c. To Buffalo—Swallow, White Cloud, and Lafrinier, corn at 12½c; Bentley, corn at 13c; Baldwin, wheat at 13½c; City of Sheboygan, wheat, 14c; prop Idaho, wheat, on p. t., and the bark Pensaukee, corn, p. t.

Mr. Michael Brophy Pays a Visit to Wm. M. Tweed, and Narrowly Escapes Being Thrown from a Window.

From the New York Times, Sept. 11.

Michael Brophy, attorney and counsellor-at-law, some time ago was the Presidential figure-head of a Matthew T. Brennan Club, which passed a batch of resolutions complimentary to Boss Tweed, and sent them to him as a further mark of esteem and admiration. When public sentiment became rather unfavorable to the Boss, and a great many people entertained suspicions relative to his honesty, the Matthew T. Brennan Club changed in its tactics, and desired to get back the resolutions which it had already presented to William.

Michael Brophy was selected to bear the news to its intended recipient. Michael never flinched, but marched into the office of Boss Tweed yesterday morning, intending to beard the lion in his den and obtain the resolutions.

Michael mustered up his energies for the momentous occasion, opened the door, and stood in the presence of Boss Tweed. Alderman Coman was there, too, a second heavy weight both in regard to the Ring frauds and in respect to his corporosity. Brophy faced the two. He told the story to a friend five minutes afterwards as follows:

"I just cocked my hat on one side, put my hand on the knob of the door, looked sternly at Boss Tweed, and said: 'Mr. Tweed, do you know who I am, and what I came for?'

The Boss was sitting in a big chair at the other side of the room. He got half out of it, shook his fist and said: "Yes, you are Michael Brophy, d—n you; your a d—n scoundrel, and are no friend of mine! Get out of the room or I'll fire you right through the window."

The friends to whom Michael told it ventured to ask whether the latter stood his ground.

Michael Brophy, with great candor, admitted that things, after the hint thrown out by the Boss, looked threatening, and that as he hadn't courage enough to ask for the resolutions, he beat a masterly retreat in search of reinforcements, which up to a late hour last evening, he did not succeed in finding.

—Ex-Governor William W. Hoppin, of Providence, R. I., has resigned as Register in Bankruptcy.

—It is absolutely necessary for the purposes of the musical managers that their respective *prime-donne* should frequently refuse offers of marriage from enormously rich counts and barons. A Prussian nobleman, of colossal fortune and moustache, is the latest victim, and the fair victimizer is Kellogg.

—Gerald Massey, the poet, has a rather uncomfortable sort of trick of seeing more than meets the mortal eye. One morning, on waking up at 7 o'clock, she informed her husband that his mother was dead. On being questioned as to how she knew, she said that she had seen the black-edged letter put under the bedroom door. At 8 o'clock Mr. Massey himself saw the letter containing the sad announcement put under the door.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth sts. Ticket office in Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*3:15 p m	*4:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p m	*4:15 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:15 p m	*4:15 p m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:15 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	9:55 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 p m	*7:00 a m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	*6:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*11:00 a m	*6:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*1:45 p m	*7:15 a m
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:15 p m	*8:15 a m

†Mondays excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accom'odat'n	*4:30 p m	*9:10 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	*9:00 p m	*7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo	*9:00 p m	*7:15 a m
Jefferson City Express	*9:00 p m	*7:15 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	*9:00 p m	*7:15 a m

*Except Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ||Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	*9:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Cairo Express	*9:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Springfield Express	*9:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Gilman Passenger	*4:30 p m	*9:10 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*7:10 a m	*8:45 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*10:00 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:15 p m
do do do	*5:10 p m	*4:45 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:45 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 121 Randolph-st., Tremont House, corner Congress-st., and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty second-st.—Condensed Time Table.

Leave Chicago	*9:00 a m	†8:15 p m
Arrive at Indianapolis	6:00 p m	5:30 a m
Arrive at Cincinnati	10:50 p m	9:45 a m

*Mail and Express—except Sunday. †Lightning Express—except Saturday. Trains arrive at Chicago at 8 a. m. and 9 p m. ‡Running time only 12 hours. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	*3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p m	*7:00 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:45 p m	*6:30 a m
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee Express	*9:30 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p m	*7:45 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	†11:00 p m	*5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	*9:30 a m	*7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	*9:15 p m	*6:30 a m

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 53 West Madison st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	*7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	†10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southeast corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*7:40 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	9:00 p m	6:30 a m
South Chicago Accom'dat'n	3:00 p m	9:15 a m
Elkhart Accommodation	3:45 p m	10:10 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays do. ‡Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot at P. C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie sts. In freight office, at P. C. & St. L. depot, Corner Halsted and Carroll sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	3:35 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex. via St. Anne	5:30 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p m	10:15 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*5:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Pacific Express	5:15 p m	6:30 a m
Fast Line	9:00 p m	6:40 a m
Mail	5:00 a m	7:50 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	3:45 p m	9:45 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Mondays excepted. ‡Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty Second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*8:45 p m
Day Express	*8:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accom'odat'n (daily)	3:30 p m	10:00 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.

Mail	5:00 a m	*8:45 p m
Night Express	9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

Night Express	9:00 p m	6:30 a m

GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.

Grand Trunk Day Express	*8:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Grand Trunk Night Express	†9:00 p m	7:30 a m

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Arrive Sundays at 7:30 a m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from No. 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, to No. 454 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

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Rubber Goods always on hand.

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Tuesday Morning, September 17, 1872.

WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

The Weekly Campaign Tribune will be sent to mail subscribers till Nov. 15, at the following rates:

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LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

General J. C. Black.

General John Charles Black will speak as follows:

Warsaw, Sept. 17.
Clayton, Sept. 18.

Governor Bross.

The Hon. Wm. Bross will speak as follows:

Lawrenceville, Lawrence County, Sept. 18.
Xenia, Clay County, Sept. 20.
Salem, Marion County, Sept 21.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Sept 23.
Benton, Franklin County, Sept. 24.
Harrisburg, Saline County, Sept. 27.
Equality, Gallatin County, Sept. 28.

The Hon. J. C. Allen.

The Hon. J. C. Allen will speak at the following places and dates:

Danville, Vermillion County, Sept. 18.
Monticello, Piatt County, Sept. 19.
Olney, Richland County, Sept. 21.
Watseka, Iroquois County, Sept. 24.
Paxton, Ford County, Sept. 26.
Carthage, Hancock County, Sept. 27.
Macomb, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Rushville, Schuyler County, Sept. 30.
Beardston, Cass County, Oct. 1.
Pittsfield, Pike County, Oct. 3.
Jacksonville, Morgan County, Oct. 4.
Jerseyville, Jersey County, Oct. 5.
Alton, Madison County, Oct. 7.
Greenville, Bond County, Oct. 9.
Vandalia, Fayette County, Oct. 11.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe will speak as follows:

Joliet, Will County, Sept. 18.
Braidwood, Will County, Sept. 19.
Morris, Grundy County, Sept 20.
Gardner, Grundy County, Sept. 21.
LaSalle, LaSalle County, Sept. 23.
Pekin, Tazewell County, Sept. 25.
Peoria, Peoria County, Sept. 26.
Colchester, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Canton, Fulton County, Sept. 30.
Murphysboro, Jackson County, Oct. 3.
Duquoin, Perry County, Oct. 5.
Belleville, St. Clair County, Oct. 7.

The Hon. J. C. Stoughton.

The Hon. J. C. Stoughton will speak as follows:

Onarga, Iroquois County, Thursday, Sept. 13.
Loda, Iroquois County, Friday, Sept. 20.
Fairbury, Livingston County, Tuesday, Sept. 24.
Chenoa, Livingston County, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
Pontiac, Livingston County, Thursday, Sept. 26.
Odell, Livingston County, Friday, Sept. 27.
Dwight, Livingston County, Saturday, Sept. 28.
Monmouth, Warren County, Monday, Sept. 30.
Prairie City, McDonough County, Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Bushnell, McDonough County, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
Macomb, McDonough County, Thursday, Oct. 3.
Galesburg, Knox County, Friday, Oct. 4.
Knoxville, Knox County, Saturday, Oct. 5.

The Hon. Casper Butz.

The Hon. Casper Butz will speak as follows:

Rock Island, Thursday, Sept. 19.
Geneseo, Henry County, Friday, Sept. 20.
Mendota, LaSalle County, Saturday, Sept. 21.
Peru, LaSalle, County, Monday, Sept. 23.
Ottawa, LaSalle County, Tuesday, Sept. 24.
Morris, Grundy County, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
Peoria, Peoria County, Thursday, Sept. 26.
Bloomington, McLean County, Friday, Sept. 27.
Joliet, Will County, Monday, Sept. 30.

Congressional Meetings.

The following meetings have been appointed:

Freeport, Sept. 17, Senator Trumbull and the Hon. G. Koerner.
Effingham, Sept. 18, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Centralia, Sept. 19, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Edwardsville, Sept. 21, Senator Trumbull and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
[illegible], Sept. 21, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Allen.
Quincy, Sept. 24, Senator Trumbull, the Hon. J. C. Robinson, and the Hon. G. Koerner.
Carbondale, Sept. 25, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Bluff, between Peru and La Salle, Sept. 27, Governor Palmer, the Hon. J. V. Eustace, and the Hon. G. Koerner.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER AND OLD TAMMANY.

No denials, except that of Mr. Blaine, have been offered by any of the members of Congress to the sworn testimony in the case of M'Comb *vs.* The Credit Mobilier. Mr. Blaine's denial is not so explicit as it might be, and is burdened with the erroneous assertion that this is a campaign canard, or a statement proceeding from his political opponents, which it certainly is not. It is the sworn testimony put in on the trial of an action between parties all of whom support Grant. The testimony, if true, shows that certain stock was "placed" among twelve leading members of Congress at par, when it was worth 600 per cent, and that the transaction was equivalent to a present to these gentlemen of about $20,000 each. Mr. Blaine denies that he ever owned a dollar of stock in the Credit Mobilier Company; but, to make his denial satisfactory, he should deny that he ever purchased or received stock or bonds of any kind from Oakes Ames, or any of the Credit Mobilier, at a sufficient deduction from their selling value to make the transaction equivalent to a gift of $20,000, or of any less sum. The others—Messrs. Henry Wilson; Patterson, of New Hampshire; Schuyler Colfax; Scofield and Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Boutwell, Eliot, and Dawes, of Massachusetts; Fowler, of Tennessee, and Bingham and Garfield, of Ohio—have given no explanation or contradiction of this report, which has now been two weeks before the country. It is quite possible that, if these gentlemen were permitted to pay par for their stock, they may have regarded this fact as securing them from blame. They may think there is no law against Congressmen buying at par the stocks of companies in aid of which their votes are influential, even though the stock is worth at the time six times its par value. If so, the public is entitled to their explanation. Without undertaking to decide what the actual facts are until the twelve gentlemen in question see fit to explain, we are compelled to believe that, unless Oakes Ames and Henry S. M'Comb labor under some unaccountable delusion as to the facts, the twelve distinguished Republicans in question, one of whom is a supporter of Horace Greeley, fell into a most unfortunate snare. The corruption was refined, sugar-coated, and made as respectable as possible; but it was corruption still. If truly stated by Ames to M'Comb, it was as corrupt as any act for which William M. Tweed was forced to resign from the Board of Public Works of New York, or for which Barnard, McCunn, and Cardozo were driven from the Bench.

[illegible] proof is, that the "placing" of this [illegible] its equivalent, among these Congressmen was done, not as a reward for their distinguished public services, as is claimed in the case of Grant, but as a means of influencing their votes in favor of the Credit Mobilier and the Union Pacific Railroad Company in whatever matters affecting those Companies might come before Congress. Really, the heaviest stockholder and largest creditor of the Union Pacific Railroad is the People of the United States, who are now paying the annual interest on some fifty millions of Government bonds issued in aid of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific. They have also withdrawn from settlement, under the Homestead law, vast areas of land, which these roads will sell at prices ranging at from $1.25 to $6 per acre. But the Government takes no share in the stock or profits of the Credit Mobilier. Had our Congressmen voted against the law which released the Government's first lien on the road, the Union Pacific Railroad would have resulted in fair dividends to its stockholders, and in a fund sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds loaned to it by the Government, and on which the people are now paying the interest. But the Credit Mobilier was formed on purpose to abstract from the Union Pacific Company, and divide among the shareholders of the Credit Mobilier, the surplus funds that would otherwise have reduced the bonds loaned to the Union Pacific by the Government. By so arranging it that Oakes Ames and others, as Directors of the Union Pacific, should let the contracts for building and equipping the road to Oakes Ames and others, as managers of the Credit Mobilier, they contrived that the Credit Mobilier should milk the Union Pacific dry, draining it of half its proper capital, and dividing the same as profits of the Credit Mobilier. From the evidence it appears that the Credit Mobilier paid out, from April 19, 1866, to April 1, 1867, as dividends, 270 per cent stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. From Jan. 4, 1868, to Dec. 19, 1868, the dividends were as follows:

608 per cent in stock of the Union Pacific Railroad.
230 per cent in first-mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad.
85 per cent in cash.
17 per cent in stock of the Credit Mobilier.

The result of all these dividends and of subsequent legislation by Congress is, that the Union Pacific does not, and will not for thirty years to come, pay out one dime of the interest which the people are paying annually on its bonds. By that time the accumulated interest will be double the amount of the principal, and there is no reason to believe the people will have any other recourse than to pay the whole of it out of the National Treasury. We conceive that, so far as these gentlemen voted for or assented to the general objects of the Credit Mobilier, they were recreant to, or greatly misunderstood, their trust as guardians of the Treasury and the taxpayers. And, so far as they were influenced, by allotments of its stock, to favor the Credit Mobilier, they might better have taken $20,000 each out of the Treasury directly. Had they done the latter, the Government would have lost only the $20,000 each. But doing the former subjects it to a present loss of about half the value of the Union Pacific Road, or of the entire plunder divided as dividends of the Credit Mobilier, and to a future liability to pay about $150,000,000 of principal and interest. If our representatives are dishonest, it is better for them to steal directly than to accept a bribe for allowing others to steal.

Mr. Tweed, of New York, has been deposed as a thief because he allowed Ingersoll, Garvey, and other contractors to draw very large bills from the city, nominally on contracts for building a Court House, armories, &c., but really to divide among politicians of the Ring. In this Pacific Railroad swindle, the Pacific Railroad takes the place of the plasterer Garvey, who draws the money from the Treasury. The Credit Mobilier takes the place of the Tammany thieves, who divide it. And the twelve Congressmen, whose votes are essential to this division, take the place of Tweed, Chairman of the Board of Public Works. They are more refined, educated, distinguished, and polite. But, in its essence, the result of their action is the same as his. Though you paint an inch thick, to this complexion must it come at last.

SENATOR SCHURZ VINDICATED.

The Administration papers, having in vain sought for some weak spots in Senator Schurz's public career which might be successfully assailed, have now commenced an assault upon his private character, with the intention to defame him, by alleging that a few years ago he fraudulently conveyed land in Watertown, Wis., to certain parties hereinafter named; and this charge is now going the rounds of the Grant papers. The most complete details in this charge have been made by one Wedelstadt, connected, we believe, with the St. Louis *Staats-Zeitung*, who recently went to Watertown, stopped with the Postmaster, and had the assistance of all the Administration officials in concocting this outrageous and libellous story. Before refuting it, it is necessary to briefly state the nature of the charges made by this man, and repeated far and near by the Grant papers. The charge in substance is, that Mr. Schurz, in 1855, bought 98 acres for farming purposes (in reality, 50 acres), near Watertown, Wis., for $10,000, upon which he paid $1,500 down, the balance applying upon a mortgage to John Jackson. The property being unprofitable as a farm, Mr. Schurz laid it out in lots, as Schurz's Addition to the City of Watertown. It is further alleged that the plat of the property was not recorded, as required by law, and that the mortgage was recorded eighteen miles distant, in the Recorder's office of Dodge County, so that, when the buyers searched the records at Watertown, they concluded that the property was clear and perfect in title and without incumbrance. It is then alleged that Mr. Schurz sold certain lots to Geo. W. Perry, John Spiegelberg, John Macdonald, and others; that a deed was executed, Nov. 1, 1856, to Perry, in which it was stated, first, that the plat was duly recorded, and, second, that the property was free and clear of incumbrances, and that Perry, in June, 1867, to perfect his title, was obliged to pay $250 for the release of mortgages on his lots; that one Hilderman, who had paid $130 to Mr. Schurz, saved his property by means of Perry; that one Miller, who had made a part payment of $50 on the purchase money, amounting to $150, after he became aware of the mortgage could not perfect his title and lost his land; that Macdonald's neighbors raised sufficient money for him to satisfy the judgment creditors; that Spiegelberg made a first payment of $150, and erected a house costing $600 (in reality costing about $300), and that the house and lot were sold away from him in 1867; and that the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, after paying $2,500 for the right of way through this land, were obliged afterward to pay $1,300 to the judgment creditor to perfect title; and, finally, that, in April, 1867, the Jackson mortgage was foreclosed and the whole property was sold by the Sheriff for $6,300, by virtue of which these parties lost as above.

These charges are supported in the main by two affidavits, obtained by Wedelstadt, one of which, signed by Spiegelberg, recites that he bought, in 1857, of Mr. Schurz, Lot 4, Block 13, in Schurz's Addition to the City of Watertown, upon which he paid $150 in gold, and that Mr. Schurz promised to release the mortgage; that he therefore built a house, costing $600, and held the property until 1867, when the whole farm was sold by the Sheriff under foreclosure of the mortgage Schurz had given to Jackson, and that he thereby lost not only possession of the property, but also his house and home. The second affidavit is from George W. Perry (the United States Store-Keeper at Watertown, and the agent of the mortgagee, Jackson, in the original conveyance), and recites that, on Nov. 1, 1856, he bought of Carl Schurz Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, Block 12, in Schurz's Addition to the City of Watertown, paid $600 down, and received a warrantee-deed, with the understanding that Schurz would release the mortgage; that Schurz never released the mortgage, nor recorded the plat; and that, owing to the sale under foreclosure, he had to save himself and perfect his title by settlement with the judgment creditor.

This is as brief a statement as can be made of the charge against Senator Schurz. As soon as the charge came to the knowledge of Mr. Schurz, he requested Henry Mulberger, Esq., a prominent attorney of Watertown, to make a careful and thorough investigation of every detail of these charges, from official sources. Mr. Mulberger has done so, and the result is a complete vindication of Mr. Schurz, as might have been expected. Every statement in this refutation is verified by affidavits, and the official records of the Courts, the Recorder's office, and the papers in the original and subsequent conveyances of the lots. Mr. Mulberger has established the following facts beyond all question or shadow of a doubt:

1. With reference to the affidavit of Spiegelberg: The facts of sale and payment of $150 are verified by the records. With reference to the character of Spiegelberg, the court records of Jefferson County, Wis., show that, on Feb. 1, 1868, the Grand Jury indicted him for fraud in selling land to his brother-in-law; that he was found guilty on the 20th of the following October, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months; and that, after he had served out five weeks, he was pardoned. How much reliance is to be placed upon his affidavit is shown by a subsequent affidavit, made by Charles H. Gardner, Esq., of Watertown, who deposes, under oath, that he was present at an interview between Spiegelberg and Mr. Mulberger. In the conversation between them, Spiegelberg states that the first affidavit "had been drawn up by one Wedelstadt, of St. Louis, and, after being so drawn in the English language, had been translated to him, the said Spiegelberg, into the German language by the said Wedelstadt; that he understood the English language but imperfectly; and that he had not intended therein to charge the said Schurz with having committed any fraud upon him, and that he was not made aware by Wedelstadt that the affidavit contained any such charge; that he knew, when he bought the property, of the existence of the Jackson mortgage, and that, since the foreclosure of the mortgage, he has never made any demand upon Schurz for indemnity, and that, if he had settled, as Perry advised him to do, he would have saved his property." The above are the material facts in Mr. Gardner's affidavit, which is regularly attested by a Notary Public.

2. It will be seen, by reference to the contents of George W. Perry's affidavit, that he bought of Mr. Schurz Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, in Block 12, and that, owing to the sale under the foreclosure in 1867, he was obliged to perfect his title by satisfying the judgment creditor. That Mr. George W. Perry is either guilty of perjury, or a remarkably treacherous memory, is evident by a release made by John Jackson, the mortgagee, to Mr. Schurz, recorded Aug. 18, 1865, the transcript of which is attested as correct by the Register of Deeds for Jefferson County, in which Mr. Schurz's Addition was located at that time. In this release, Mr. Jackson releases and discharges Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, Block 12, Schurz's Addition to the City of Watertown (Perry's purchase), from the operation of the mortgage given by Schurz, Sept. 24, 1855, when he bought the property, and acknowledges full payment and satisfaction for the same. What makes Mr. Perry's action still more remarkable is, that *his name appears upon the release as one of the witnesses.*

3. The statement of Perry and Spiegelberg, that the plat was never recorded, is shown to be untrue by the following certificate:

REGISTER'S OFFICE, STATE OF WISCONSIN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, ss:
I, Henry Colonius, Register of Deeds in and for said county, do hereby certify that a certain plat, called C. Schurz's Addition to the City of Watertown, located as Sections 32 and 33 in Township 9, Range 15, was duly entered for record in this office on the 4th day of August, at 6 o'clock p. m., A. D. 1856.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said office, this 12th day of September, 1872.
[SEAL.] HENRY COLONIUS, Register.

4. The statement of the same and other parties, that the Jackson mortgage was not properly recorded or stated in deeds, is shown to be an untruth by the abstract of title taken from the records, showing that this mortgage was regularly recorded, and is mentioned in every conveyance made of this property by Mr. Schurz.

5. The statements of Macdonald are shown to be untrue by the fact that the records show that no conveyance was ever made to him by Mr. Schurz. He had not even a contract, but lived upon the property as a squatter, by Mr. Schurz's sufferance.

6. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company was under no moral or legal obligation to perfect their title by satisfying the judgment creditor. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has settled this principle repeatedly; and, if the Northwestern Railroad Company is desirous to find out the reason why it was unnecessary to do so, a reference to the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Cyrus P. Mead, appellant, *vs.* Valentine Hein and William Schmidt, respondents, in an action brought under the Mill-Dam act, will supply it.

7. Messrs. Miller and Hilderman have both made affidavits testifying that they voluntarily surrendered their property, and have no claim against Senator Schurz whatever.

We have cited sufficient evidence to show the utter falsity of those charges against Senator Schurz, and, if it were necessary, might bring forward still further proofs in confirmation of their utter want of foundation. Mr. Schurz himself will be at Watertown on Thursday evening next, and meet his traducers face to face, and will receive a greeting from his old friends and neighbors which will forever shame and silence his slanderers.

The worst charge that can be made against Senator Schurz is, that, when he left Watertown, owing to the unsalable character of city lands, he left it penniless, having lost all he possessed, and being obliged to commence life anew. If poverty is a crime, Senator Schurz was very guilty about that time.

A despatch from South Carolina, received by the Grant Committee in Washington, says that the Moses wing of the Republican party of that State—which, by the way, represents the "regular" nomination, just as Hartranft and his crowd represent the regular thing in Pennsylvania—have united with and will support Greeley and Brown in the coming election.

The authenticity of this report is not yet established, and we hope it will prove to be groundless if it involves anything like an alliance between the Liberals of South Carolina and the Moses party. The latter is evidently a thoroughly corrupt faction, and the fact that it triumphed in the regular Republican Convention of a State where the people have been systematically and unblushingly robbed through the party machinery, goes far to establish its character as the worst ring going. Any alliance with such a flock of buzzards should be shunned and spurned.

PRINCIPLES SETTLED BY THE GENEVA CONFERENCE.

The Geneva Arbitration having closed its labors to the satisfaction of the parties litigant, and having won general admiration for the dignity and ability which the Arbitrators exhibited from the beginning to the end of their service, the occasion is a fitting one to consider the results likely to follow the award. Apart from the interests of the two great nations who were complainant and defendant, and who, by a resort to this tribunal, have averted possible war, and disposed forever of a cause for angry and hostile controversy, the result of the Arbitration commends itself to the careful consideration of all governments and peoples.

International law is, in a certain sense, the highest of all human laws. To it, the statutory laws and constitutions of all governments must be subordinate; and yet international law is an unwritten code. There has never been an international legislature to enact it. It consists of judicial interpretations of the relative rights and responsibilities of nations. These judicial decisions have been rendered at various times, in different countries, under various circumstances. They have been aided, in part by, and again in part founded upon, the commentaries of learned writers upon the mutual obligations of nations to each other, in time of peace and in time of war, between belligerents, and between belligerent and neutral powers. International law is the summary of all these, so far as they have been generally accepted by the governments of the earth. It has no force or binding obligation other than such as civilized nations may give to it in accepting and observing it. When the high purposes for which this Geneva Tribunal was convened, the rank among nations of the powers litigant, the high character of the Arbitrators, and their eminence as interpreters of international law, are considered, it may be held, with reasonable certainty, that the adjudication of principles rendered by this Court will pass into the law of nations. Hence the principle of law laid down by the Court in this case is of the utmost importance to all nations, and especially to those having maritime interests. The Arbitrators decree:

1. That the "due diligence" which a neutral power is required to exercise is not the same under all circumstances, but rises in proportion to the risks to which either belligerent may be exposed by a failure to fulfil the obligations of neutrality on the part of the neutral power.

2. That the effects of a violation of neutrality by means of construction, equipment, and armament of a vessel, are not done away with by any commission subsequently granted to such vessel by the Government of a belligerent power benefited by the violation of neutrality; and that the ultimate step by which the offence is committed cannot be admitted as a ground for acquittal of the offender, nor can the consummation of his fraud become the means of establishing his innocence.

The force of these decisions can best be seen in their application by the Court to the facts concerning the Alabama. They held that, in permitting the construction of this vessel in the port of Liverpool after due notice of her character, her equipment and armament near Tuceira by means of other vessels despatched from Great Britain for such purpose, Great Britain failed to use due diligence in the performance of her neutral obligations; and that the orders for her detention, finally issued by the British Government, were too late to be effective. The Court further held that, after the escape of the Alabama, the measures taken by Great Britain for her pursuit and arrest were too imperfect to accomplish the result, and cannot be pleaded by Great Britain as a release from the responsibility previously incurred.

They further held that, though this vessel was subsequently on several occasions freely admitted to ports in the British Colonies, the British authorities did not proceed against her as they ought to have done in every British port where she might have been found.

It follows, therefore, from this decision, that, where the original departure of a vessel from neutral territory is in violation of an obligation to prevent it, the crime of violated neutrality follows her wherever she may go; and it is the duty of the Government whose neutrality has been violated to arrest her whenever she is found within the jurisdiction of that Government, and a failure to do so is of itself an aggravation of the original offence. In the case of the Florida, the Court held that the fact that that vessel, after her illegal departure, entered a Confederate port and remained there several months, did not extinguish the liability of Great Britain incurred in originally allowing her departure. In the case of the Shenandoah, the Court held that, though Great Britain had not failed to exercise due diligence in her original equipment and sailing, the fact that, subsequently, her force of men was increased by enlistments in the British port of Melbourne made Great Britain responsible for the acts of the Shenandoah after that date.

Upon the general principles declared by the Court, there was entire unanimity among the Arbitrators; the difference that existed was not as to principle, but as to the sufficiency of evidence in certain particulars. These principles of law for the government of nations are especially of interest to maritime powers, and, more than all others, to the United States. Under this decision, the United States will be held responsible for all the acts of all vessels illegally leaving our ports to engage in war against a friendly power; this responsibility to attach in every case where the United States have received notice of the purpose for which the vessel is to be used, and where the Government fails to pursue and arrest the same. The responsibility is also incurred when the belligerent vessel enters our ports, and is there aided with arms, equipments, or men, in a manner that would have been illegal in case of the original fitting out of such vessels. This responsibility of our Government in all such cases can hardly be disputed hereafter by the United States, the decision having been made upon our own application, in a case where we receive all the benefit from its present announcement. It will require of Congress a new and well-digested neutrality law, and the exercise of greater vigilance by the Executive authorities. We must break up all the attempts constantly making in our Atlantic ports to fit out vessels in the interest of the Cubans against Spain, and other attempts to use our ports to organize naval forces to be used by one or other belligerent in wars between South American States.

If the law thus authoritatively asserted in cases of violations of neutrality by naval expeditions be applied, in principle, to expeditions on land, it would make us responsible to Canada for all the damages resulting from such expeditions as the Fenian invasions of 1866 and 1870. Hereafter, it must be borne in mind that, if we aid either party unlawfully, we must pay the damages resulting therefrom.

The manifest justice of the Geneva decision will be readily admitted by all people. Such a decision was imperatively required. Negligence in the matter of neutral obligations had become general. The popular sympathy for one belligerent was permitted to blind the vigilance and detection of neutral powers. Neutrality had become a thing to be observed or not, as inclination or prejudice might suggest. This decision is a timely one. It proclaims anew, that all omissions to enforce neutrality bear with them a responsibility for results which must be satisfied in pecuniary damages.

The Boston *Advertiser* thinks THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel, in holding Mr. Henry Wilson responsible for membership in the Know-Nothing party, while it does not object to the re-election of Mr. James Brooks or Mr. N. P. Banks. Mr. Henry Wilson is a candidate for Vice President of the United States, and asks the votes of all citizens for that office. Mr. Banks is a candidate for re-election in his district, and asks the votes only of his immediate constituents. Mr. Brooks declares that he never was a member of the Order, and that fact seems to be now conceded on all hands. General Banks does not deny the fact, but stands up to the truth, accepting the consequences. These men are responsible only to the voters of their districts. Mr. Wilson seeks a larger constituency; he presents his record to the whole country, who are properly judges thereof. The membership of Mr. Wilson is notorious, and yet he equivocates and prevaricates about it. He is telling us forever of what he did before he joined, and what he did after he left, the Order, but he refuses to acknowledge, like a brave and honest man, that he voluntarily took a solemn oath never to vote for, or appoint, any person of foreign birth to any office, and to use his endeavors to limit the right of suffrage to those who had been residents in the country 21 years. Mr. Wilson's studied refusal to acknowledge the truth in this particular shows a want of candor that throws great doubt upon all his present professions.

Soon after the Mormons established themselves in the Far West, a large company of emigrants, on their way to California, were murdered in Southern Utah. They were surrounded in a valley and deliberately shot down. Only the little children—and not all of them—escaped. This "Mountain Meadow Massacre" has always been charged, by the "Gentiles," upon the Mormons, and, by the Mormons, upon the Indians. Some years ago, an army officer placed in the valley a small slab, with the roughly-cut inscription: "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord." This was at once removed by order of Brigham Young. One Philip Klingon Smith, an ex-Bishop of the Latter-Day Saints, made, on April 10, 1871, an affidavit, which has just been published. If this man's testimony is credible, it fixes the responsibility of the massacre wholly upon the Mormons. He swears that the slayers were members of the Mormon Church; that they had "orders from headquarters to kill all of said company of emigrants except the little children;" and that the details of the massacre were at once "fully reported" to Brigham Young.

It is worthy of note that the population of Maine is, according to the census of 1870, as follows:

Native born	578,034
German born	508
Irish born	15,745
English born	3,650
Scandinavian born	251
Negroes	1,606

This population of, in round numbers, 600,000, polled 125,000 votes, or five to every 24 people. The native-born vote was, then, 120,755, and the whole foreign vote only 4,195. The German vote, one of the strongholds of Liberalism everywhere, was only 125. Yet, notwithstanding the fact that the Know-Nothing ticket could nowhere have a better field, the Governor's majority of 1868 was cut down by between 3,000 and 4,000, and Grant's majority of 1868, 13,000. The same percentage of change would give us the three October States, on which the Presidential election really depends. When we reflect that the foreign-born citizens of Indiana number 141,474; of Ohio, 372,493; and of Pennsylvania, 545,261, it becomes evident that this percentage, large enough as it is, will be greatly increased.

When Robeson's hearty generosity in giving $93,000 of the people's money to the Secors was being investigated, Wm. H. Shook, Chief Engineer of the Navy, testified, on oath, that the Navy made a practice of hiring men to get their votes. The force at the Kittery (Me.) Navy-Yard was greatly increased just before the late election, and the Administration carried Kittery triumphantly. The Mare Island Navy-Yard, the purchased vote of which made California Republican at the last election, is being filled again with poor dupes: and the Brooklyn Navy-Yard is, it is said, to receive 3,000 new employes. This is an old game, of course, but the President's pretences at reforming the Civil Service make it especially marked in this campaign. The men who will sell their votes for bread-and-butter are bad enough, but the men who tempt them to do so are worse.

The Rev. E. E. Hale has made a most remarkable discovery. He has found what the future aims of the Republican party are to be. He says:

> First and chiefest, is the firm establishment in the Southern States of what the Republican party for the first time introduced there: *The Christian religion*, Republican government, and civilized society. Seven years is too little for this work. To accomplish it in thirty years—one generation—would be a remarkable achievement. It seems probable that, in another four years, it will be sufficiently assured, if managed by the hands thus far that have controlled it.

We can imagine the roars of laughter with which the Rev. Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, the Rev. E. J. Davis, of Texas, the Rev. F. J. Moses, Jr., of South Carolina, and their compeers, will learn that their aim is to establish the Christian religion. The Rev. James Harlan can now go back to his old profession and still serve his party.

The Postmaster of Franklin, N. C., plucks up heart o' grace to say that the package of New York *Weekly Tribunes* directed to that office is opened on the way, and has inserted in it a score of copies of the New York *Times*, under the frank of Senator John Pool, whose franking days will fortunately be over by the 4th of next March. This is a penal offence. Postmaster General Creswell is, however, too busy in trying to prove that he has not committed offences himself, to take cognizance of those of his subordinates. The only result of the disclosure will probably be the removal of the Postmaster who has done his duty. Such an anomaly cannot be permitted by the great Civil Service Reformer.

The Washington *Chronicle* has kindly explained the political assessment business. It seems that there are no assessments. Employes are "not excluded" from contributing. That's all. As for those little notices about $25, $50, etc., Senator Harlan says:

> For the purpose of preventing the collection of any unnecessary amount from over-liberal friends, like those usually found in Massachusetts, the parties addressed have sometimes been notified of the *maximum*, which they were desired to raise and forward.

This is so kind in the Grant Congressional Committee. But we are forced to remember that the packed Committee on the New York Custom House said that there was no danger of any employe's giving too much, and that, *therefore*, "political contributions" were perfectly justifiable. The two stories scarcely agree.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Mr. Oakes Ames' Congressional Factors.

The Suit of Henry S. M'Comb—High Reputations Implicated.

A Search Through the Record—Talk with M'Comb.

From Our Own Correspondent.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11, 1872.

The most uneasy and serious scandal which we have yet had has undesignedly grown out of the lawsuit of Henry S. M'Comb, of Wilmington, Del., to compel the delivery of certain shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier. The suit is taking place in Philadelphia, which staid and respectable Quaker City is the only part of the country uninformed about this *cause celebre*. The case, in its context, has been charged to implicate two Speakers of the House of Representatives, half-a-dozen Congressmen, and other dignitaries. "Our correspondent" in Washington was not, therefore, surprised to receive

A TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH,

as follows:

> Please go to Philadelphia, and investigate impartially the Credit Mobilier affair.

The diary of this pursuit, as far as the first day's prosecution is concerned, will show a novice how many things have to be done within a given time to answer one newspaper-requirement. At early daylight I reached Philadelphia; investigated the docket at the Supreme Court office there; saw the counsel of the plaintiff; telegraphed the plaintiff in New York for a meeting, after ascertaining his whereabouts; traced the Credit Mobilier back to its origin; interviewed members of the Legislature contemporaneous with the passage of the act; and, in ten hours, was on my way to New York, reading, as I travelled, the long report of the Credit Mobilier suit with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Smith's Pennsylvania State Reports, Volume 17.

In half an hour after, I reached New York, I was in conversation with the plaintiff and other authorities, and that night sat up to "catch the manners living as they rise," by jotting down the matter most easily forgotten. At present I am eating some soup, and endeavoring to forget all about it.

THE ORIGIN OF THE MOBILIER.

At the early hour at which I began to perambulate Philadelphia, I knew of but two attorneys nearly certain to be in their offices,—the diligent and alert Henry R. Edmunds, one of my old schoolmates, now full of learning and business, and covered with venerable red hair; and the gristly and tough Joseph A. Pile, who works all night amongst the Pandects, and labors all day over Roman and Quaker law. Sure enough, there they were.

"Gentlemen, do you know anything of the suit of Henry S. M'Comb—who spells the Mick without a c, the c having dropped out by reason of the distant period when it got in—against the Credit Mobilier of America?"

"Why, no. There's nothing in the *Ledger* or the *Franklin Almanac* about it. We've read everything this morning but the obituary poetry and the editorials, which we preserve to the end of the year, for the solace of old age and the repose of children."

"The Credit Mobilier," said the Hon. Joseph Pile, "is all the while engaged here in mysterious suits. They are often equity suits, before Masters in Chancery, or before the Supreme Court of the State, and everything about them is hushed up. Nothing much is published, and we are all in the dark. The State sued the Credit Mobilier for taxes, and this involved appeals and two trials. But we have seen no mention of any such case as M'Comb *vs.* The Credit Mobilier."

Here the Hon. H. R. Edmunds produced a large volume of the Acts of the Legislature of 1859, and he said:

"Gath, this is the beginning of the Credit Mobilier. It was snaked through the Legislature fourteen years ago, under the name of the Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency."

I took the book and made this note from it:

THE FISCAL AGENCY BEGINS

Nov. 1, 1859, W. F. Packer being Governor of the State. The "Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency" was incorporated, with the following Commissioners or Directors: Samuel Reeves, Ellis Lewis, Garrick Mallory, Duff Green, David R. Porter, Jacob Zeigler, Charles M. Hall, Hon. R. Kneass, Robert J. Ross, William T. Dougherty, Isaac Hugus, C. M. Reed, William Workman, Asa Packer, Jesse Lazear, C. S. Kauffman, C. L. Ward, and Henry M. Fuller.

The act of incorporation is of the most general and discursive character, and covers all operations under the sun: banking, opening of offices in foreign lands, funding State debts, assuming the responsibility for corporation debts, guaranteeing bonds, etc. It provides that the general offices shall be in Philadelphia, and that a certain proportion of the Directors shall be citizens of Pennsylvania. This act is in six clauses, and it provides that the corporation shall consist of 50,000 shares of $100 each, and that, when 5,000 shares are subscribed, and 5 per cent thereon paid, the shareholders may elect five Directors and begin business. The Fiscal Agency, therefore, contemplated a capital of $5,000,000, but required only $25,000 to be put up in the first place, and all facilities were given for watering the stock, etc. The State was to be entitled to a tax of one-half a mill on capital stock for each 1 per cent of dividends.

"And this little charter," said our correspondent, "brought to life one year before the election of President Lincoln, is the foundation of the stupendous Credit Mobilier, which, as an *alias* of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, robbed the generous Age and Nation which endowed it, and bribed the Congress of the people!"

"It had to stand a suit two years ago," said Mr. Pile, "for taxes due the State under the charter, amounting to above half a million of dollars. All tax-suits of this sort are tried in Dauphin, the county of the State Capital. The Company, then under the *alias* of the Credit Mobilier, beat the State, reversed the decision of Judge Pearson, and paid nothing. You will find the suit here in Volume 67, Pennsylvania State Reports."

"And here," said Mr. Edmunds, "is the

CONTINUATION OF THE FISCAL AGENCY

in a report only five years old. It put off its old apparel and took a disguise."

Our correspondent then copied the original act by which the State gave the Fiscal Agency Extended Powers to veil the operations of the Union Pacific Railroad Ring:

LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1867, PAGE 291, ACT NO. 278.

> A Further Supplement to the Act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency, approved Nov. 1, 1859, empowering said Company, now known as the Credit Mobilier of America, to provide for the completion of certain contracts.
>
> SECTION 1. *Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That, in every case where the Credit Mobilier of America—a body corporate established by the laws of the Commonwealth—has heretofore agreed, or shall hereafter agree, to aid any contractor with a railroad company, by advancing money to such contractor, or by guaranteeing the execution of a contract, for the building, construction, or equipment of a railroad, or for material or rolling-stock, it shall be lawful for the said Credit Mobilier of America to take such measures as will tend to secure the full and faithful performance of the contract; and the said Credit Mobilier of America, may to that end, appoint its own Officers, Agent, or Superintendent, to execute the contract in place of the contractor so aided or guaranteed,—saving, nevertheless, to all parties, their just rights under the contracts, according to their true intent and meaning.
>
> (Signed) JOHN P. GLASS, Speaker H. R.
> LOUIS W. HALL, Speaker Senate.
> Approved the 26th day of February, A. D., 1867.
> JOHN W. GEARY, Governor.

"You will find out here," said my informant, "that nothing ever leaks out about the Credit Mobilier. Ben. Brewster is their attorney, and the papers are taken out of court, so that nobody can get at them. I don't believe that any considerable portion of the Bar knows anything about the suit of M'Comb *vs.* The Credit Mobilier."

AN EX-LEGISLATOR ON THE CHARTER.

"Our correspondent" now set out to find somebody familiar with the Legislature at the period of the passing of the Fiscal Agency Act, so as to understand how this doppelganger corporation came into the world. All inquiry was answered by the name of Colonel A. K. McClure as the person who had, at the time specified, been an attendant or member of the State Legislature.

Colonel McClure, a little grayer and redder in these campaign-times than of old, being full of patriotism and public speaking, said as follows:

"The Fiscal Agency began in the vagary of old Duff Green, Tyler's editor, who was a visionary man; and the Legislature humored him by the presentation of the charter he solicited. He came to Harrisburg in the fall of 1859, without a cent, and, being a kindly old bore, whose name and years were venerable, he wormed the charter from the members by personal solicitation. We all supposed that he wanted to assume the consolidation and care of our State debt, which is divided up in parcels and scattered around in many forms. The charter got from Duff Green into the hands of Charles M. Hall, who sold it to the Credit Mobilier people,—some say to their proxy, George Francis Train. Hall is a creature of Simon Cameron, and was made Postmaster of Philadelphia under Johnson, and rejected."

"Is that the way, Colonel McClure, that charters are bought and sold in this State?"

"Precisely. No business man thinks of applying for a charter, and hazarding blackmail. He goes into the street, and buys some one of the many charters which have been issued to charter-jobbers, and cover all forms of corporate enterprise, from raising wrecks to funding the debts of nations. If we are fortunate we shall get a Grand Incorporation act passed in the next State Constitution, and so dispense with the present peddling of nondescript charters."

"Will you please tell me whether you know any of the names of the 'Commissioners' or incorporators under the first charter,—that of 1859?"

"That is not vital," said Colonel McClure, "as none of these men are retained in the Credit Mobilier. However, Samuel J. Reeves is a wealthy iron-man of this city; Ellis Lewis was Chief Justice of the State; Garrick Mallory was a great lawyer here; David R. Porter was the father of Horace Porter, Grant's Secretary; Jacob Zeigler was Clerk of the House; Horn R. Kneas was a city politician; Robert J. Ross is a banker at Harrisburg; W. T. Dougherty is the brother of another banker there; Isaac Hugus was a Democratic State Senator and Cameron man; C. M. Reed lived at Erie; Asa Packer is the Lehigh millionaire; Jesse Lazear was Congressman from Greene County; C. S. Kauffman was in the Legislature from Lancaster; Henry M. Fuller was a Native American Congressman; and C. L. Ward, an operator of Towanda, is dead. The names in the Credit Mobilier are mainly 'blinds,'—set up to stand for other people. The Fiscal Agency was a chimera; the Credit Mobilier entered the skin of it as the devils possessed the crazy man."

"Have you read the exposure of the Congressmen in the suit of M'Comb against the Credit Mobilier?"

"Yes. It's true. The only names which surprise me there are Dawes and Boutwell,—not because either of them is too honest, but both too shrewd. My experience in legislative things and corporations teaches me that the continuous legislation required to accomplish all the purposes of the Union Pacific Railroad could not have been attained without bribery in the highest seats. Only the influence of the highest leaders could have passed such rapacious acts through Congress, and no men of reputation would have pressed them upon their colleagues except by pecuniary interest. The letters of Ames are recognized as perfectly valid, and M'Comb's reputation in the Middle States is that of a gentleman who will not lie. The people implicated, who have been quaking over the probability of these exposures, must be relieved that they have come."

VISIT TO THE COURT RECORDS.

"Our correspondent" now visited the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, in the venerable State-House now. It was a little old hole, and two white-haired old parchment men were moving around the dockets, exceedingly impertinent as to the case we were looking for. As we approached the Credit Mobilier, everybody's spectacles seemed to take a jump, and all the venerable ears flapped like a puppet's when you pull a string. There was a smell of old sheepskins, and an impression of obsolete styles of stenography, all over the place. Everybody looked like aged phonographic characters in motion.

"Our correspondent" got behind the docket-desk, and overhauled the ponderous manuscript tomes. After looking without reward for a while, he took up an equity docket, and, on page 313, found the long-expected case of

"M'COMB VS. THE CREDIT MOBILIER."

It is set down for the January term of 1869, number 19 in order. About the whole of one of the great folio pages is covered with the successive dispositions of the case, as it is now continued, now put over, now referred, and again postponed. The last entries show that, on the 20th of April, 1872, J. E. Gowan, for plaintiff, had the time extended for closing plaintiff's testimony 90 days from date; and that a further extension of 60 days had also been granted. The case, therefore, will go over the Presidential election, as both set of litigants are Grant people. He polls the undivided vote of the Credit Mobilier, who think Greeley is not a "Safe President" for such operations as theirs.

THE DEFENDANTS.

The defendants enumerated in this suit are as follows: Sidney Dillon, John B. Alley, Roland G. Hazard, Charles McGhrisky*, Oliver W. Barnes*, Thomas Rowland*, Paul Pohl, Jr.*, Oakes Ames, Charles H. Neilson, Thomas C. Durant, James M. S. Williams, Benedict Stewart*, John Duff, Charles M. Hall, and H. G. Fant.

The five names to which the asterisk is affixed are stool-pigeons, put on by Ames & Co. For instance, Thomas Rowland is a shovel-maker and compeer of Ames in the same business, and a quiet country-side man in a hamlet near Philadelphia. The names of McGhrisky, Barnes, Rowland, Pohl, and Neilson were afterwards indicated to me by M'Comb as of no potency for presence in the inside affairs of the Credit Mobilier. Another suit had been in process from Oct. 8, 1868, a period of four years, and another commentary upon the endless career of Chancery proceedings, involving only $800,000, here were four years' work put upon this single piece of litigation. Verily, one might say, in a paraphrase of Mr. Lincoln: "Even so; if every dollar taken by the swindler must be replaced with another taken by the lawyer, still we must cry: 'The judgments of the Lord are good and righteous altogether.'"

THE LAWYERS IN THE CASE.

There have been at various times employed by Colonel M'Comb, as plaintiff in this case, such counsel as William Strong, now Judge Strong, of the United States Supreme Bench; Jeremiah S. Black, and James E. Gowan. It is at present managed by S. G. Thompson, son of the Pennsylvania Chief Justice Thompson, as associate of the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black. The defence is intrusted to Robert McMurtrie, who stands at the head of the Philadelphia Bar, as successor to John O'Brien, James Otterson, and other lesser lawyers in the same case. This would seem to show that Dillon, Alley, Ames & Co. mean to contest strenuously the claims of McComb.

It appeared that the Court had appointed A. W. Norris to take testimony in this proceeding in equity; and, searching out Norris' whereabouts, I found that he occupied the office of S. G. Thompson, the plaintiff's counsel. The next step was to see whether Norris, or Thompson, or both, would satisfy a laudable curiosity, and give me the testimony to consume, assimilate, and exhale.

Behold "our correspondent," therefore, on the way to the office of Thompson with a p.

There are periods in life when the p in Thompson's name appears to be an insurmountable barrier. Such was the present. The mind of the correspondent, in its anxious, not to say precipitate condition, transferred to the p all that might be obdurate in mankind and in Thompson individually, and fondly imagined that, if he had spelled the name in smooth, flowing fashion, Thomson,—with no thump to the pronunciation of the same,—he could have been a man of genial inclination, and those conversational talents which are conducive to a great deal of newspaper information unconsciously. Mentally assured that the p in Thompson's name would not permit him to be an obliging man, I took the precaution of stopping at the telegraph office and sending a message to Wilmington, Del., to inquire the whereabouts of Thompson's client, Colonel M'Comb.

ARRIVING AT MR. THOMPSON'S

office, I recognized in him an acquaintance not far from my own age, and then I dispaired. The newspaper profession, abused as it is, is the only one where a man never puts on airs over being the repository of anything. He sheddeth and imparteth like the gentle dew of Heaven upon the place beneath, even if a person of the same age should occupy the place. The only thing in which he is perfectly at home is instruction. But your lawyer delights in magnifying his mission, and the extent of the confidence reposed in him. In Thompson's manner there was a deep and bibliological mystery, associated with a covert and gentlemanly sense of delight that he had come to be an authority. At first, the social animal, beaming and gladsome (I say gladsome because nobody ever knew a lawyer to be really glad), Thompson in a minute divined my errand, and asserted the counsel. What a dulcet sound to the young and ardent lawyer lies in that word, Counsel. Behold him, referring to his grandfather in a subdued tone, but with a more or less apparent solemnity, "as my client." Observe him step in advance of the prisoner at the dock, saying: "Sh Ronor, *I* appear as counsel for the prisoner!" Nothing in life becomes him like these occasions, and, in the presence of a newspaper man, Thompson was now all counsel.

"I think I know your purpose," he said; "it is the Credit Mobilier case. I am in an embarrassing position as to that. I am—ahem!—I am counsel for Colonel M'Comb."

"Yes. But, like Captain Cuttle when Sol. Gills left his last will and testament, I say, where's the testament,—the testimony?"

"A part of it has got out. Colonel M'Comb has written to me to ask how it did leak out. Do you know a man named Gibson?"

"Yes. Gibson is the industrious mouse. He published eleven columns of this testimony in the New York *Sun*, as well as the Ames letter and memoranda."

"There is a person of that name," said Mr. Thompson; "I suspect and know how the letters got out. A man came to me with a letter from Judge Black. Perhaps I don't know. I think I do."

There was great and impressive mystery at this point. Mr. Thompson fell to examining a copy of the New York *Sun* in my possession. He read it all over as if he had never before beheld it. He smiled a counsellor-kind of smile at times, as if he recognized something. Had I been a very young man,—say 11 years of age,—I should have been much impressed at all this; but I have seen as many men hanged as Mr. Thompson ever tried, and the indications of youth and the love of mystery pan out the same in all conditions. The counsellor told me that the trial had been long because all equity proceedings are so; that, when Judge Strong had charge of it, he could not take any step without consulting with Judge Black; and that Colonel M'Comb had refused to leave the Ames letters, in their original, with the testimony, but had copies made. He said that the Ames letters were in existence; that the implication of public men appeared not yet to be exhausted; and that I could see the testimony with an order from McComb. As I left the office, Mr. Thompson said:

"If you printed the testimony and letters, and all the people in the country read them, it wouldn't change a vote!"

Perhaps not. But it is a horrible admission to make about one's countrymen. Nothing changes votes in this Christian age but money and patronage; is it so?

REFLECTIONS ON THE CURB.

I made up my mind that the part of the testimony already published had first met the eye of Jerry Black, and that he had let it out to a reporter, who got access to the manuscript, and hastily copied such parts as he wanted. It also occurred to me, if any of the immaculate men referred to in that list of the bribed had, all the while, been conscious that Jerry Black was aware of their purchase and sale, and that young lawyers had also found it out, and that the area of exposure was inevitably widening toward explosion, how disturbed at times must have been their sleep! The sleep of the distinguished hypocrite, what agony it must be of nights! To know that, in the hands of remorseless men there is a secret; that all time and occasion press nearer and nearer to its revealment; that come it must, and that it must be met. Such is the modern Eugene Aram in high places. But, then, "it wouldn't change a vote!" Yes, it will. Not this year, perhaps, but the next or the next, and it will change history, too, and men's conception of man, and the man's happiness and the children's heritage of honor. Politics may apologize for bribery, but the dead corpse will be apparent the longer it is kept. No political party in the world can reason away the conclusion that, if a trusted statesman sold his vote and influence, the public faith, and the public law, and all the while played the outward part of piety and honor, he did a thing of infamy, and lived a lie, and his face will be turned to the wall.

VISIT TO COLONEL M'COMB.

Finding that the Colonel, the plaintiff, was not in Wilmington, but in New York City, I telegraphed to No. 20 Nassau street, and, in half an hour, got an answer, giving me his address, and saying he would see me. I bought the State Report with the long Credit Mobilier case in it, to read on the way, and was soon in the midst of a mass of villainy. What things people will do to make money! Half the world, it would appear from the law-book, ought to be in the Penitentiary. Here is a charter begged by a poor old man for a visionary end, or, perhaps, to serve some scheme of rapacity never developed, which, stamped with mendicancy at its birth, goes through the stews of politics and commerce, and becomes at last the bawd of men to whom this country has been generous, selecting them to lay a path between the coasts of the Continent, and liberally advancing their money and credit to perform the work with conscientious celerity, and make their lives useful and their names renowned. With the spirit of Joseph's brethren, they hasten to put the heir in the pit, and institute therefor a bastard corporation, parasitical in its nature, which shall eat the life of its wholesome brother, and divert the revenues and gifts of a highway whose achievement the world admires, into a mere "fence," or receiving-shop for stolen goods. Having succeeded in this beyond the usual fate of roguery, they next turn about and swindle the Commonwealth, which gave them the bastard charter, out of above half a million of taxes. Such was the purport of the long report I read on the way to New York City. Prosperous we are indeed, but at what moral cost! Will the world believe that, while we were waging a warfare with the slavery of the body, we were making the patriotism in whose name we fought a cover for such crimes as the Credit Mobilier? The Pacific Railway exists; it is done; but the corner-stone of the masons thereof was plunder.

At 9 o'clock I walked into the great commercial, social, and gamesters' market in New York, the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and soon afterward the handsome

COLONEL HARRY M'COMB WALKED IN.

He was a poor boy, native and now citizen of Wilmington, Del. Handsome and prepossessing from his childhood up, he was prosperous enough, when the war began, to become a merchant in supplies, and distinguished himself by the energy and resolution with which he competed with men of greater capital and wider reputation. He is said to be the richest man in Delaware, the Duponts probably excepted, and his business at home, in Wilmington, is the tanning of leather. With an orthodox education, and the best social connections in a quiet and virtuous community, he superadds to the dashing contractor and merchant the semi-Southern tone and spirit of a genial address, magnanimous personal impulses, the touch of honor, and the carriage of a man of the world, yet heedful of his reputation. Nature designed him for a large part in life; he is the equal of any to whom he speaks, and courteous to all. In New York he takes a rank relatively as high as at home. Invincible, imposing, cool, agreeable, he is the least provincial and the most exalted of men of his class. He is portly, careful of dress, loud in nothing, with *bonhommie*, natural intelligence, and ease.

"Our correspondent" at once made known the object of his errand, and the conversation which followed is here set down. An interview such as follows, often does injustice to a public man by the unavoidable misplacing of the order of questions and answers, so that statements often appear climatic, and things take context of themselves, and give impressions which the just order of the dialogue would not show. The subjoined is believed to be a fair and candid relation of this interview:

INTERVIEW WITH HARRY M'COMB.

"Colonel M'Comb," said "our correspondent," "my errand is to get from you the impartial truth as to the revelations of date made concerning the sums of Credit Mobilier stock allotted to members of Congress about the year 1868. You have seen the published extracts and the printed memoranda made by you upon the back of a letter from Oakes Ames, in which memoranda 2,000 or 3,000 shares, respectively, are set down to these persons: Blaine, Colfax, Boutwell, Garfield, Kelley, Bingham; Senators Patterson, of New Hampshire, Fowler, and Henry Wilson; Scofield, and Kelley, the deceased member Eliot, and Henry L. Dawes. I wish to know if this is a hoax or a reality. I also wish permission, as so much has been said already, to see the testimony."

Colonel M'Comb. "I have given my testimony before the Commissioner to take it by appointment of the Court. The letters from Oakes Ames are in my possession, and copies of them have been taken in the testimony. But I was surprised to see the letters and several columns of the testimony printed here in the public papers, and disclaim any agency in that revelation. It would not be proper for me to give you an order to see the testimony, unless Mr. McMurtrie, counsel for the defence, concurred."

"But why permit these terrible excerpts to go broadcast, if they are not parts of the testimony, to do injury to eminent and innocent people?"

Colonel M'Comb. "They are parts of the testimony, and that is the reason why I can have no hand in anticipating their inevitable publicity. Somebody in your profession has had access to the Commissioner's manuscript, and taken that part of the evidence,—sometimes copied it with haste, and often without accuracy, and again attempted to condense it. He has, besides, copied injurious parts without the link between. But what is printed is substantially there. I endeavored to keep the names of those gentlemen back, but Mr. Oakes Ames was perfectly indifferent to the exposure of his friends. He is about to retire from Congressional life, and will take no step to cover anybody's nakedness."

"How did you seek to avoid this disclosure?"

Colonel M'Comb. "In the first place, I tried to have the proceedings before a private Board of Referees or Commissioners, to be named by the Court, both parties to the suit consenting. They had all along been saying that my suit was merely a blackmail operation; and, when I brought it to trial, and expressed my willingness to put it in arbitration, Ames, Alley, Dillon, and the rest, cried: 'Oh! he will never dare to put it in open Court; he has no case, and shows that he has none by making it a private trial!' I was thus forced to bring open suit in the State Courts of Equity. I laid my papers of all sorts, which bore reference to this suit, before my counsel, Judge Black. He read them over, and said: 'M'Comb, these men will never dare to let this case come to trial with these reputations involved in it.' But they did, and fought and defied it at every step. Finally I came to a spot where, in the cross-examination, these letters of Oakes Ames were vital to my cause, and I again notified Alley and the rest, that I should be compelled to put them in. Ames knew all about their contents, but he did not move one step. I produced them, after repeated taunts to do so, and a transcript of them has come to light, as could not, probably, be avoided. I have no hesitation in saying that, had I been assisted by gentlemen as Ames was, I should have made every sacrifice rather than betray them, as he has permitted the course of this suit to do. With all those gentlemen we stand upon terms of fair fellowship, and most of them are our party-friends."

"There is no politics in this suit, then?"

Colonel M'Comb. "None whatever! I told the editor of your paper, at the Brevoort House, last July, that I could not support Greeley; that Grant was not my first choice, but that I could not be convinced to vote for Greeley. The suit in which I am plaintiff began before General Grant had fairly got into his office. It is for a direct and considerable money-loss which Oakes Ames obliged me to make by his bad faith,—a loss which is not merely in stock not delivered, but stock which I took from my own share to keep a contract with a friend. The letters of Ames belong to this suit, showing that he professed to divert my stock to Legislative uses, and set as the trustee for those Congressmen to whom he presented it; and the memorandum on the back of one of these letters shows that just the amount he took from me he put to the account of the persons thereon named. The names he read to me from the books of the Credit Mobilier, I wrote down in the office as he dictated them. They remain as they were put on that letter, many seasons ago, and I repeat that, if I had not got those letters in at the time I put them in, they would not have been in order subsequently."

"How came you to lose your own stock through Ames' confiscating yours?"

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[Continued on the Third Page.]

WHY COLEMAN WAS THERE.

How McGrath Attempted to "Pack" the Witness Stand, and Was Discomfited.

Testimony of "Experts" as to the Relative Merits of Rotary and Piston Engines.

A meeting of the special Common Council Committee, to whom was referred the consideration of the contemplated purchase by the city of three rotary engines, was held yesterday afternoon, in the room adjoining the City Clerk's office. Present, Ald. McGrath, Chairman, and Ald. Holden, Woodman, McGenniss, and McAvoy. Fire Marshal Williams and assistants were present.

A resolution had been submitted, at the last Council meeting, derogatory to the rotary engines; and to properly investigate the subject this special Committee had been created.

Ald. McGrath, summoning the Fire Marshal, informed him that the city was about to purchase the rotary engine.

The Fire Marshal remarked that he understood the engines had been purchased, and the documents signed.

Ald. McGrath said he had not been so informed.

Fire Marshal Williams, requested by the Committee to give his opinion on the merits of the two engines in question, said that he preferred the piston engine, as it worked better, was more economical, and performed better service.

Ald. McGrath wished to know if the Fire Department was more effective to-day than it had been previous to the fire.

The Marshal replied that the Department was in as good order, if not better, than it had been before the fire.

Ald. McGrath, addressing the Marshal, wished to know if the Russia iron for encasing the boilers of the engines was economical and durable.

The Fire Marshal thought it was both economical and durable. [illegible] would wear for five or six years.

Mr. Horner, Superintendent of the Fire Department machinery, being asked which machine was most liable to get out of repair, said that the piston engine needed much more repairing than the rotary. He thought the rotary engine was more durable than the other.

Assistant Marshal Benner advocated a variety of machines. He liked the piston for some features it possessed. He thought the rotary defective in the boiler. The stoker must exercise great care, he said, in feeding this engine, because the flues were liable to become stopped if overfed, or fed too rapidly. He liked the rotary because it was a very simple machine—not so liable to get out of repair. He thought the rotary could throw a heavier stream than the piston.

Assistant Marshal Petrie condemned the rotary. He considered the piston superior in every respect.

In response to the question, Fire Marshal Williams and Assistants Benner and Petrie said they were not practical engineers.

Ald. McGrath here read to the Committee communications received from the Fire Marshals of Cincinnati and St. Louis, in which they denounced the rotary and lauded the piston engine.

Thus far, Ald. McGrath was having affairs pretty much his own way. He seemed heartily pleased. As each expert summoned gave his testimony, his countenance became intensely benign under the influence of his inward emotions. The machinery was working admirably. Thus matters stood when Mr. Coleman, engineer of the engine Chicago, No. 4, was summoned to testify. In answer to an interrogatory put by Ald. McAvoy, Mr. Coleman said he had been a practical engineer all his life; and had been employed in this, and the Fire Departments of other cities, long enough to become perfectly acquainted with the merits of all the engines in use.

The following colloquy ensued:

McGrath. Mr. Coleman, what do you think of the piston engine?

Coleman. I don't think anything of it, sir. The rotary is by far the superior machine. Besides being more economical, durable, and capable of throwing a greater quantity of water, it is ——

McGrath (in a peremptory tone). Who summoned you here? By what authority do you invade this solemn conclave?

Coleman. By request of this Committee, sir.

McGrath. I guess not. I didn't summon you here.

Coleman. Yes, sir; you did.

McGrath. I think I know whom I called. And I know, furthermore, that your name was not in the category. I think I know what I am about.

Coleman (a little confused). Well, sir, I am here at the request of this body.

McGrath. Let's see your authority.

Coleman (taking the call from his pocket). Here it is, sir.

Holden (grasping the letter). Why, McGrath, this letter is in your own writing.

McGrath. Let's see it. By Jove, I ——.

The remainder of his remark was drowned in a loud laugh from the members of the Committee and greeted the ears of the thoroughly-confused Alderman, who occupied any but an enviable position.

McGrath. Well, your name wasn't in the call-book, any how. I'll go and get it.

The Alderman obtained the book, and, referring to the call, lo! the name of H. V. Coleman, like that of Abou Ben Adhem, headed the list.

McGrath (now utterly discomfited). Well, I had forgotten it. Beg your pardon, Mr. Coleman. We're glad to have you here (but inwardly, it may be imagined, why didn't you testify in favor of my piston machine?)

Of course the Alderman, at the close of the meeting, was forced to make the necessary apologies for his unaldermanic conduct.

A long series of severe interrogations were, after this little episode, addressed to Mr. Coleman by Ald. McGrath, who wanted him to say something in favor of the piston engine. But Coleman, with a George Washington-like regard for the truth, maintained his belief in the accuracy of his own statements, and the superiority of the rotary engine.

The Committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

Notes from the Courts.

The dower case of Russell v. Kerr, in chancery, which has attracted some attention on account of the connection of the South Park Commissioners with it, came up before Judge Gary, yesterday, and lasted all the afternoon. Only documentary evidency was read, and but slow progress was made, in consequence of the quantity of manuscript to be waded through. Plaintiff put in his patents to the land.

THE TRIBUNE is requested to ask the attorney who entered his appearance for the defendant, yesterday morning, in Judge Farwell's Chancery Court, in No. 611 of G. N. 3,721, to see the Clerk of the Court this morning.

Biddle, the man charged with the murder of Callaghan, has confessed. What he said to a TRIBUNE reporter will be found in another part of this issue.

Corporation Counsel Tuley has written an opinion to County Clerk Wheeler, as to the powers of His Honor, the Mayor, in relation to the election of Police Commissioners, which will be found in another column.

Serious difficulty is found in obtaining eligible jurors willing to serve in the various Courts now sitting. A grave charge is made that a number of shystering doctors infest the Courts, who are prepared, for a consideration, to give an unwilling juror a certificate of inability to attend through sickness, or sickness in his family, which ever may be most desirable.

Much indignation was expressed, yesterday, at the suppression of a large number of cases in the Superior Court on Saturday. On inquiry of the Clerk, a TRIBUNE reporter was informed that it was considered absolutely necessary to suppress the names in these cases, as the parties lived in another place, and the ends of justice would in all probability have been defeated had the names transpired. It is only fair to make this explanation to the parties who feel aggrieved.

The railroad condemnation cases, in which so much public interest has been expressed, were all continued till Monday next, by Judge Rogers, yesterday. Mr. E. Walker is counsel for the companies, namely: the Milwaukee & St. Paul, the C., C. & I. C., and the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes.

There was a busy time of it in the Courts yesterday. With the exception of Judges Tree and Williams, all their Honors were in their places on the Bench. With nine Judges transacting business, all with heavy calendars, and the new business of all the Courts to watch, the legal gentlemen have enough to do to keep track of what is transpiring.

In the matter of the State Insurance Company, a continuance was granted by Judge Blodgett, yesterday.

The whole of yesterday was taken up, in the Criminal Court, by the hearing of evidence against Swagert, charged with the murder of Kane Higgins, at Winnetka.

The United States District Court.

BANKRUPTCY—JUDGE BLODGETT.

3,92. Heath, Walt & Dodge. Proceedings dismissed unless objections are filed by Monday morning next.

3,01. F. A. Braymer, Jr., et al. Dismissed unless objections are filed by Monday morning next.

3,114. Samuel R. Roberts. Filed assignee's account, and entered order discharging assignee after Oct. 30.

3,160. Harvey R. Green et al. Filed affidavit and certified order.

3,167. Great Western Lithographing Company. Filed petition for allowance, and entered and certified order on same.

3,191. Charles F. Webster et al. Filed report of provisional assignee. Order that money be deposited in the National Bank of Illinois, and provisional assignee be allowed $160 on account for his services.

3,1... Marks & Strauss. Order of dismissal made absolute.

In re, Chicago Firemen's Insurance Company. Report of assignee filed and referred to H. N. Hibbard, Register, on motion of O. H. Horton. The report shows $[illegible] in hand.

In re, Equitable Insurance Company. Same order. The report shows $[illegible] in hand.

In re, Marks & Straus. On motion of Grant & Swift, dismissed, if no objections have been filed under a previous order.

AT CHAMBERS—BEFORE JUDGE DRUMMOND.

Dennis v. Cross et al. (United States Circuit Court law). Cause restored by filing copies of original papers, as per stipulation.

ADMIRALTY—NEW SUITS.

G. N. 3,486. Charles Mason, George Mason, James A. Mason, and John Mohr, v. steam tug boat Gem. Contract, $124.17. Reynolds & Rickburg, proctors.

The United States Circuit Court.

NEW SUITS.

Dennis v. Cross et al. Petition for restoration of record.

The Superior Court.

LAW—JUDGE PORTER.

1,30. Berry v. Riverside Improvement Company. Motion for a speedy trial sustained. Jury sworn as in 1,368—Leonard v. Pfaenn. Verdict for plaintiff. Damages, $[illegible] and judgment.

1,30. Hooker v. Webber. Judgment for $[illegible] to plaintiff, leave to amend by making defendants survivors of John Miller. Default v. Frederickson and judgment for $176.45 v. Frederickson. Scire facias to Baird.

1,368. Leonard v. Pfaenn. Motion for speedy trial sustained. Jury sworn, viz: T. J. Rudolph, George H. Hartwell, P. Gudtner, W. F. Stevens, J. H. Coldwell, H[illegible] Parsons, Thomas M. D[illegible]vale, D. W. Lynch, Henry Thomas, S. C. H[illegible], A. Ortiger, M. Quinn. Verdict for M[illegible] Damages, $1,22[illegible]. Motion for a new trial by defendant. Denied judgment. Appeal by defendant. Bond for $3,000, and cross bill in ten days.

Yea[illegible] v. Schaeffer. Submitted to Court and passed.

1,9[illegible]. Stanton v. Seelye. Thompson & Bishop, we[illegible] appearance of Northwestern Gas and Water Pipe Company, and leave to amend ples[illegible] by said Thompson & Bishop, by striking out name of said defendant.

1,914. Jones v. Seelye. Thompson & Bishop withdraw appearance of Northwestern Gas and Water Pipe Company, and leave to amend pleas by striking out name of said defendant.

1,921. Almini v. Seelye. Same order as 1,914.

1,927. Tyler v. Seelye. Same order as 1,914.

1,93[illegible]. Johnston v. Newman. Submitted to Court and passed, not to be tried before third Saturday in October, 1872, and then taken up on three days' notice.

G. N. 40,032. Cook v. Spengler. Defendant in open Court confesses judgment, $724.63.

G. N. 38,4[illegible]. Rounceweil v. Macken. Jury to separate by argument.

JUDGE JAMIESON.

1,0[illegible]. Powers v. Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad Company. Jury to send verdict, and separate by agreement. The case occupied the whole of yesterday.

CHANCERY—JUDGE GARY.

1[illegible]. Cessidy v. Phillips et al. Commissioners' report of sale filed.

1,0[illegible]. Hough v. Walker. On motion of defendant order entered July 17, 1872, set aside and motion of defendant leave to file mandate for Supreme Court, and cause re-docketed.

[illegible]. Russel v. Kerr. Proof of publication and default v. John Phillips. On motion of complainant, bill dismissed at complainant's costs as to Charles B. Phillips. Hearing of case as to other occupied all day yesterday.

[illegible]. Hammond v. Talbot. On motion of complainant and by stipulation of ward, reference to Scott.

1,[illegible]. A. Nichols v. Nichols. On motion of complainant and on affidavit, attachment to issue v. defendant, Nichol Nichols, for contempt of Court, in not complying with decree entered Feb. 26, 1872.

NEW SUITS.

40,027. Allen v. Lee. Assumpsit, $[illegible]. Judgment by confession. Barker & Wait for plaintiff. S. W. Packard for defendant.

40,028. Nicolo v. Secor. Assumpsit, $1,600. Judgment by confession. Same attorneys.

40,029. Hoenberger v. Mann. Bill to foreclose mortgage. Edward A. Small, attorney.

40,030. Russel et al. v. Thomas Foley. Assumpsit. Tenney, McLellan & Tenney, attorneys.

40,031. Russell et al. v. Berthold T. Steiner. Confession by judgment by defendant. Attorney, F. A. Hull, on a promissory note for $[illegible]. Tenney, McLellan & Tenney, attorneys.

40,032. Cook v. Spengler. Judgment by confession by defendant, in an action for $724.63. Hawes O'Lawrence, plaintiff's attorney.

40,033. Elizabeth v. Francis Salisbury. Divorce. E. B. Dayan, solicitor.

40,034. Joseph A. Howard v. D. M. Warner. Petition for mechanic's lien on Lots 13 and 13, Morris Subdivision of Section 36, Town 40, North Range 13, east of the third principal meridian.

40,035. Russell v. Berthold T. Steiner. Garnishee v. Manufacturers' National Bank. Tenney, McLellan & Tenney, plaintiff's attorneys.

40,036. McCarthy v. Murphy et al. Debt, $500. Russel D. Dyes, attorney.

40,037. Whitcomb v. Lamar Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $3,000. Action on a policy of insurance. Shufeldt & Ball, attorneys.

40,038. Rothschild et al. v. Same. Assumpsit, $2,000. Same.

40,039. Shuck v. Same. Assumpsit, $3,000. Same.

40,040. Healey v. Cimtrice et al. Case, $500. Declaration. John Mason, attorney.

40,041. Holt v. Home Mutual Life Insurance Company. Assumpsit, $4,000. Hillies & Christian, attorneys.

The Circuit Court.

LAW—JUDGE ROGERS.

1,563. Sager v. Morey. Rorse enters appearance for defendant, and time to plead extended 10 days.

1,580. Cohn v. Rapp. Same as regards defendant Rapp.

3,969. People and Annie E. Cawthorne vs. Andrew J. Meserve. Bastardy. On motion leave to file petition, and summons ordered.

2. Shaunessy vs. Feare. Suit dismissed on call for want of prosecution, at plaintiff's cost.

5. Farnam vs. Edwards. Continued at plaintiff's cost. Affidavit filed.

22. Lempke vs Wittenkamp. Continued by agreement.

1,364. Columbus, Chicago, & Indiana Central Railroad vs. Hackett. Motion of defendants, James and Mary Crow, to set aside default. Motion heard and denied, and exceptions by defendants.

9. Bishop vs. Bussey. Jury called in, viz: James Nesbitt, B. Mansfield, J. McMulvell, M. Spalding, George Gageman, A. O. Russell, William Goodkind, J. W. Wills, C. Breme, D. F. Deutscher, M. H. Reiley, and W. H. Horn.

G. 1,966. Nancy O'Connor vs. L. Compton. Appeal. On motion of plaintiff's attorney, ordered that a writ of procedendo issue.

870. Fonteroy vs. Silverman. Dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

JUDGE BOOTH.

1,368. Oberkarch v. Swaney et al. On motion of defendant, default set aside on defendant paying $30 into Court for plaintiff, the amount agreed by defendant to be due.

246. Wunderlich v. Smith et al. Case reinstated on calendar.

1,3[illegible]. Hacker v. Parmley. Death suggested of defendant, John Parmley, by his attorney, and appearance of Hester A. Parmley, administratrix, etc.

1,408. Fisch v. Levinson. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs, per stipulation filed.

413. Fitzgerald v. Roper. Appeal bond amended.

2,841. Kennedy v. Kennedy. On motion of defendant, time to file bond for rent extended till 19th inst.

687. Kimball v. Heeny. On motion of plaintiff, rule on defendant to file new bond for $[illegible] on five days' notice.

1,2[illegible]. Borrwell et al. v. Farwell. Suit dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

77. Darlinget al. v. Morris. Motion of defendant for order on plaintiff to deposit with clerk of this Court all books of original entries and papers relative to this suit.

55. Reichwald v. Bryant. Defendant withdraws his demurrer, and to plead in three days.

58. Fowler v. Hall. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs for want of prosecution.

57. Clancy v. McDonough. Motion of defendant to quash writ of replevin, for want of proper affidavit, overruled. Defendant's exceptions. Jury called and sworn, viz.: F. B. Hill, W. S. Potwin, C. J. Henderson, George Nelson, L. W. Briggs, John Robinson, B. C. Raymond, W. D. Gibson, W. Lake, H. H. Bishop, C. H. Whipple and E. Silverman. Evidence heard throughout the afternoon.

Mary A. Rogers v. Lyman Bridges. Confession. Narr and cognovit filed and judgment in open Court on motion of defendant's attorney, for $1,482 33 and costs.

1,502. Cooper v. Garden City Manufacturing and Supply Company. Time to plead extended to 1st October.

General number 3,842 dismissed at plaintiff's costs, per stipulation filed, and 3,761 and 3,798 dismissed by plaintiff's attorneys.

CHANCERY—JUDGE FARWELL.

581. Mayer v. Carpenter et al. Rule to show cause further extended ten days.

619. Magoffin v. Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company. J. C. & J. J. Knickerbacker enter appearance for Asahel Sage, and twenty days to plead, answer, or demur.

224. Miller et al. v. Brown et al. Same for Martin and Augusta Paulson, and twenty days to plead, answer, or demur.

510. Thomas Hoyne v. City of Chicago. City enters appearance, and twenty days to plead, answer, or demur.

611. George S. Middleton v. City of Chicago. Same.

590. Boyd et al. v. Burroughs et al. McCagg, Fuller & Culver enter appearance for defendants, and five days to plead, answer, or demur.

441. Mary J. v. Albert B. Woods. Dismissed by complainant's solicitor.

616. Asa Vail v. N. P. Iglehart et al. Time to answer further extended to first day of next term.

330. Trustees of schools of Town 39, 13 east 3d p. m., Cook County, v. Cracken et al. Master's report filed and confirmed, and final order of strict foreclosure.

331. Same v. Wm. A. Sneathen et al. Same.

332. Same v. Margaret E. Thompson et al. Same.

333. Same v. Bagen Keith et al. Same.

334. Same v. Josephine B. Little et al. Same.

335. Same v. Ann Keith et al. Same.

339. Same v. James N. Matthews et al. Same.

340. Same v. Charles J. Stothrand et al. Same.

341. Same v. John C. Parks et al. Same.

342. Same v. Ira W. Buel et al. Same.

343. Albert G. Lane, County Superintendent of Schools et al. v. William Ludgate. Same.

344. Same v. Wm. Tate et al. Same.

345. Same v. John L. Roate et al. Same.

560. Staples v. A. S. VanDuzen. Fuller & Smith enter appearance for defendant and moves to remove cause to United States Circuit Court.

569. Pleiades Lodge, 477, C., A. F. & A. M. v. Sarah Collins et al. Leave to withdraw replication, and also for leave to file amended bill making in said amended bill Lyman Beard party defendant, and service by publication hither to had set aside, and leave to republish and to file new affidavit for publication.

584. In the matter of the application of Wm. F. Whitlock, foreign guardian, etc., proof of publication, etc., on minor, Paul M. Thompson, and J. L. Wilson appointed guardian ad litem.

559. In the matter of the application of Asa Green, &c. Same. Same appointed guardian ad litem, for Julius J. Green.

201. Smith et al. v. Scott et al. On filing affidavit, unless cause to the contrary be shown by Thursday morning next at opening of the Court, writ of assistance issue is moved for.

634. Miller et al. v. Brown et al. Bonney, Fay & Griggs enter appearance for Chicago New Jerusalem Church Society, and twenty days to plead, answer, or demur.

NEW SUITS.

3,907. Ransom v. Smith. Appeal from Justice Scully.

3,908. Shepherd v. Owen. Case; $1,000. M. F. Beeman, attorney.

3,909. Cawthorne v. Meserve. Bastardy. Petition to restore judgment to pay $100 for the first year and $50 per year afterward, defendant having neglected to make the necessary payments, and the judgment being burned in the October fire. John C. Barker, attorney.

3,910. No papers.

3,911. Harrison Woodruff v. Arnold M. Sheldon. Assumpsit, $610. Capias. Wm. H. Holden, attorney.

3,912. Brown v. Hanauer. Appeal from Justice Haines.

3,913. Bullock Brothers v. Merchants' Despatch Transportation Company. Assumpsit, $3,000. Smith, Upton & Waterman, attorneys.

3,914. Richard v. Boyle. Appeal from Justice Wolf.

3,915. Koehler v. Brerdt. Bill for specific performance. Russell & Dyas attorneys.

3,916. Salkey et al. v. Forman et al. Replevin.

3,917. Roberts v. Brydges. Judgment by confession of defendant's attorney, M. F. Grady, on a promissory note for $1,300. Grant & Swift attorneys for plaintiff.

3,918. Tagorio v. Gaudolfo. Bill to take an account in partnership and pay moneys due to plaintiff. Eldridge & Tourtellotte attorneys.

County Court.

JUDGE WALLACE.

The Court did not sit.

The following order was entered as of Friday, Sept. 13:

John Weller. Grant of administration to Emma, widow of deceased. Bond of $14,000 approved.

The Criminal Court.

JUDGE TREE.

The Court was occupied all day in hearing the evidence in the Cain Higgins murder case, which will be resumed this morning. A report of yesterday's proceedings will be found in another column.

NEW SUIT.

City v. Roxey Brooks. Appeal from South Side Police Court.

Special State Fair Train.

A special train will leave the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Depot, at 7:15 a. m. the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th, arriving at Ottawa at 11 a. m. Returning, leave Ottawa at 5 p. m., arriving at Chicago at 8:30 p. m.

THE ELSTON ROAD MURDER.

Interview with John Biddle, the Man Who Let Out Callaghan's Life Blood.

He Acknowledges the Cutting, but Claims It was Done in Self-Defence.

The police authorities having collected all the evidence they deem necessary to convict John Biddle of the murder of Michael Callaghan, permitted the prisoner to be interviewed last evening. The circumstances attending the homicide, which happened on Elston road, near Division street, Sunday night a week ago, have already been detailed in THE TRIBUNE and need not be repeated, as they are familiar to every newspaper reader. The morning after the affray, Biddle left the city, and went to Milwaukee, where he was arrested by Detective Dixon last Friday, and brought back to Chicago. He was locked up in the Madison Street Station, and has remained there since. The police authorities did not have all the testimony they desired, and hence permitted no one to converse with him, fearing he might divulge something which would prejudice their case or prevent them from obtaining needful information. Biddle is a mild-looking German, 27 years of age, and stoutly built. His countenance does not exhibit any of the brutality one would expect to see in that of a "cold blooded villain," as a person who kills another is designated. The story he told to one of THE TRIBUNE'S reporters is not at all "gorey." What he said to the reporter is subjoined:

Reporter. Have you any objections to conversing about the murder of Callaghan?

Biddle. No, sir. I will tell you all I know about it.

R. Where were you and your father-in-law on that Sunday night before the difficulty?

B. We had been over to the North Side looking after a span of horses my father-in-law thought of buying. When we came back and were on Elston road, between Division street and the tannery, there was a drunken crowd came along, and one of them pushed my father-in-law, and then caught hold of me by the coat collar and commenced choking me. He said "you d—son of a gun," and then he caught hold of me.

R. Had you done anything to him previously?

B. No, sir, I had not. I told him five or six times to let me be, and I tried to get his hands loose but could not. So I took out my pocket-knife. I wanted to cut his arms so as to make him let me go. That is all I can tell you; and my father-in-law and I walked ahead.

R. Did you cut him with the knife?

B. Yes, sir. I wanted to cut him on the arms so as to make him let me go.

R. Did he fall after you cut him?

B. I couldn't tell.

R. Did you think you had injured him?

B. I did not think so.

R. When did you first hear he was dead?

B. Next morning. No; I did not hear it was him. I heard there was a man dead, but I thought it was not him; that it was somebody else.

R. What induced you to leave the city the next morning?

B. When we got home my wife and I had a couple of words, and my brother-in-law, too, and he said I should go out of the house, and that is the reason I went away.

R. Why did you go to Milwaukee? had you friends living there?

B. There are some tanneries there, and I thought I could get work. R. Did your father-in-law strike Callaghan?

B. No, sir, he did not.

R. Did you push the little girl off the sidewalk?

B. No, sir. I did not see any little girl. I saw a woman and the man. I do not know how many there were—it was dark and raining, and it seemed to me there was a crowd—four or five of them.

R. Didn't you see a woman and a little girl in advance of the man?

B. I saw a woman, but I did not notice a child.

R. What did you do at first when the man caught hold of you?

B. I tried to push his hands away. I thought he would do something to me; I couldn't tell what he was going to do.

R. What did you do with the knife?

B. I threw it away.

R. How long was the blade.

B. About three inches. It was a regular pocket knife.

R. Had you ever met the man before?

B. I don't know him; I never saw him before.

R. What trouble did you have with your father-in-law?

B. I only had a couple of words, and my father-in-law, who was drunk, come between us, and he and I had some words.

R. Didn't you tell your wife, or some one in the house, after you reached home, that you had cut a man?

B. I didn't tell any one, nor my father-in-law, either. I had words with him, and for that reason went away.

R. Did you go away in the morning?

B. I went to work, and my wife sent a boy for me to come home. When I got home my wife and mother-in-law got to quarrelling again, and I went away.

R. Did your wife know anything about the murder?

B. No, nor I either. I didn't know he was dead. If I had known about it, I would have gone to the police station.

R. Why did you throw the knife away?

B. I didn't want to have it.

R. Why didn't you keep it, if you thought you hadn't cut him?

B. I cut him,—I wanted to cut him on the arms. I don't know that I did cut him, and he let me go.

R. Did he say anything?

B. No, he did not.

R. Was anything said by any of the others?

B. No.

R. Did you imagine he was going to rob you?

B. Well, I thought he was going to do me harm,—rob me, or knock me down.

R. What difficulty did you have with your wife?

B. We were saying a couple of words about the supper.

R. What did you say to her?

B. There was only coffee, and I did not like it, because there was nothing else and we had some words.

R. What did you say to her?

B. Oh! I don't know—a couple of words.

R. Does your mother-in-law keep house for you?

B. No, sir. My wife keeps house. We live in one house, and go from one room into another.

R. Had you ever had any trouble with your wife before?

B. No, sir,—never.

R. Were you drunk when you stabbed Callaghan?

B. No. I had a little on board.

R. Do you feel sorry for what you have done?

B. Of course I do. I didn't intend to strike him so as to kill him. I only wanted to get free. If a man caught hold of you on a dark night, wouldn't you be afraid if you didn't know what the man was going to do.

This was all Biddle had to communicate. It will be observed that his replies, now and then, were evasive, but his failure to answer directly can be attributed more to his imperfect acquaintance with the English language than to wilfulness. What he said does not accord entirely, it is asserted, with the account given by his father-in-law. The latter will be the principal witness for the prosecution, and the public cannot learn what he has to say until he is questioned by the State's Attorney in Court. The domestic difficulty, to which Biddle was so unwilling to allude, resulted in the demolition of nearly every article of furniture in his house. The police having finished their part in the tragedy, the prisoner will probably be taken before the Grand Jury to-day, and, if indicted, he will be tried during the present term of the Criminal Court.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts—Lemon, vanilla, &c., are the very best in this country."—Stanton & Co., grocers, Chicago. For sale by all the leading dealers.

Millinery—Madame Hartley has just returned from Europe with an elegant assortment of rich pattern bonnets; also, other novelties of the latest shades and tints, selected by herself, particularly for her rich out-of-town trade. The opening to be Thursday, Sept. 19. Madame HARTLEY, 869 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT REDUCED FIGURES 50 BARrels of superior whiskey in quantities to suit purchasers. Call on W. J. WALKER, Room 21, Exchange Building, corner of Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—A ONE-TON SCALES (NEW). CAN be seen at the Empire warehouse, 204 Market-st.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE CHIcago Tribune, from the fire to the present time, including weekly and Sunday edition; also single numbers of different dates, which I will sell to complete files. Address A 120, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—1,500 CORD BEECH AND MAPLE wood; price, $3 50 gold; good wharf, 14 feet water, on Owen Sound Bay, 10 miles from Detroit. Inland freight quick despatch. JOHN MACKENZIE, Presque Isle wharf, Sarawak Post Office, Ontario.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, LEASE SHEDS AND INterior fixtures of boarding and sale stable. Apply at stable, 64 East Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PANORAMA, consisting of 50 of the most interesting scenes of the "Holy Land," etc., entirely new and complete. Will be sold cheap. A good chance for the right party. For particulars, call or address BRANDENBERGER BROS., Danville, Ill.

FOR SALE—JEWELRY—TO BE DISPOSED OF immediately, a lot of gilt and plated goods, new patterns, and good clean goods; a bargain. Address F 43, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan office, 364 State-st.

STORAGE TAKEN—LOFTS DRY AND WELL lighted. Rates low. Apply to JOHNSON BROS. & WALKER, No. 17 State-st.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR cast-off clothing, by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 577 South Clark-st., between Harrison and Polk-sts. Notice by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—MEN DO YOU WANT A HOMEstead? Join the Army and Navy Colony; cost you nothing, compared with advantages. Apply or send for pamphlet. H. B. STEVENS, Secretary, 137 West Washington-st., or 20 Nevada Block, Chicago.

WANTED—AN AGREEABLE YOUNG LADY to share a large, pleasant room with another young lady. Address F L, 297 West Randolph-st, or call before 9 a. m. or after 5 p. m.

WANTED—TO BUY—2,12 AND 1-16 FOOT STORE counter cheap. Address E. OLSON, 120 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—PROPOSALS TO SELL A PHOTOgraph business, or take a partner. Address F 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A SECOND-HAND Safe. Parties having same can find a purchaser by calling at 46 Congress-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH $2,000, TO engage in business worth $20,000 a year. Address Lock Box 546, Chicago, Ill.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40 HORSE power; also, boilers, and 10 horse; circular sawmills, Eastern grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saw mills. Western Branch office, 53 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—AN UPRIGHT BOILER, 5 FEET high, 30 inches in diameter, 25 tubes, fire box [illegible]; was made to order, and has not been used enough to hardly soil it. Also, a lot of one-inch gas pipe. 58 Lake-st, Room 5, up stairs.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I AM AUTHORIZED TO SELL [illegible] offered in this market [illegible] between eighty-fifth and [illegible] fronting on South Park-av., 1,200 feet on Calumet-av., [illegible] exclusive of [illegible] alley, the ground is high and dry, [illegible] of a mile from the depot [illegible] graded, fenced, etc.; fine improvements have been made near this property, and [illegible] will be erected adjoining this tract [illegible] of the lots on terms [illegible]. South Park-av. graveled and graded, [illegible]. For further particulars inquire of H. J. GOODRICH, from 1 to 5 p. m., 560 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES ON RIVERSIDE BOUlevard, in Sec 30, 36, 13; $1,000 per acre. [illegible] acres in Hyde Park, [illegible] per acre. [illegible] Wabash-av. business property, near Harmon-court, [illegible] price [illegible]. Michigan and Wabash-avs., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth-sts., lots in size to suit purchasers. WM. GARNETT, 300 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON SIXTEENTH-ST. and Ashland-av., at a bargain, $1,250 each. [illegible] feet, fronting on both Dearborn-st. and Fourth-av., near Van Buren-st. Very desirable and cheap. [illegible] feet on Twelfth-st., at a bargain, $175 per foot. 127 feet on West Madison-st. [illegible] per foot. [illegible] feet on West Madison-st., with brick house and store. Acres on Central Park Boulevard. [illegible] feet on Central Park Boulevard. Lots at Irving Park. Acre property at Irving Park, $30 each. [illegible] blocks at Irving Park, bargains. MILLER & RIGDON, 218 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST.—40 FEET FRONT ON Clark-st., near Jackson, nearly opposite Grand Pacific Hotel. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN AND PRAIRIE-AVS., beautiful well built marble houses; low prices; easy terms. MEARS, 500 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—80 FEET ON INDIANA-AV., NEAR Thirty-second-st. [illegible] feet on South Park-av., near Thirty-second-st. [illegible] feet corner Warren and Western-avs. [illegible] residences, South Side, east of State-st. [illegible] Must be sold this week. STORES & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE ON PRAIRIE-AV., LARGE lot, frame house, brick basement, $7,500; on easy terms; worth over $9,000. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—2 STORY AND BASEMENT house with lot 25x125, within a block and a half of corner of Madison and Halsted-sts. on Peoria, for sale at the low figure of $5,500, cash. This is a decided bargain. Apply to D. COLE & SON, 150 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON VERY EASY TERMS, LOT ON Superior-st. with two houses, just finished; all modern improvements. Small cash payment, balance spread over five years. C. R. BROOKS, Room 13, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—50 FEET, EAST FRONT ON SOUTH Park-av. and 50 feet west front on Calumet-av. near Twenty-fifth-st. J. MATTESON, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT ONE-HALF PRICE, 100 LOTS fronting on Western-av., Lexington-st. and Campbell-av. City water on the property. Terms to suit. Any one wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-sixth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 8 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 677 Wabash-av. No agency business.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON 5 years' time, monthly payments, interest 8 per cent; water on premises, and convenient to cars, on Thirty-second-st., east of Wallace-st. Apply to FRED F. FISHER, 144 LaSalle-st. basement.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—FIFTY LOTS on Oakley and Leavitt-sts. and Western-av.; must be sold within 10 days; price $450 and $500; only $100 down; balance [illegible]. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 138 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WOOD, HONORE, CONgress-av. and Harrison-sts., outside fire limits. HALE & CO., Bryan Block, Room 36.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—100 LOTS INSIDE BOULEvard, $300 each; and want several men to build houses at private sale. Address D 76, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, HOUSE AND BARN, NORton-st, $1,600. E. B. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—THREE NEW brick houses on North Wells-st, and others. 326 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $150,000—THE 20-ACRE block southwest corner Thirty-first and Western-avs.; [illegible] lots [illegible] months' time; I will take a tenth interest in the purchase. E. H. CUMMINGS, 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—6 LOTS, CORNER FIFTY-THIRD and Wood-sts; block of 5 acres, south of Stock Yards. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—100 LOTS AT A GREAT BARGAIN on terms to suit, fronting Western-av., Lexington and Campbell-av. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises.

FOR SALE—171 THIRTY-FIRST-ST.; WELL built house of 12 rooms, modern improvements, $12,000; No. 966 Michigan-av., brick house, gas, water, etc., $12,600; No. 951 Michigan-av., with 50 feet of ground, $20,000. Michigan-av., south of Twenty-eighth-st., 29 feet of ground, house, etc., $27,500. WM. GARNETT, 300 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME, BRICK BASEment, on Prairie-av., $7,500. JAMES H. HILL, 300 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—225 FEET ON WESTERN-AV., BEtween Monroe and Wilcox-sts. JAMES H. HILL, 300 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES NEAR CENTRAL PARK, $2,100. 5 acres, subdivided, streets thrown up, fronting Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth-sts., $2,500 per acre. 5 acres 1 mile inside city limits, near Lawndale, $2,300 per acre. JAMES H. HILL, 300 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—75X125, SOUTHEAST CORNER Adams and Lincoln-sts. 40x125, corner Western-av. and Taylor. JAMES H. HILL, 300 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—75X120, CORNER PRAIRIE-AV. and Fortieth-st. 100x175, corner Indiana-av. and Forty-eighth-st. JAMES H. HILL, 300 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, NOS. 95 AND 96 Jefferson-st., near Madison; price $12,500. Also, houses and lots, 427 and 429 Warren-av.; price $6,500. [illegible] E. H. CUMMINGS, 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE LOT, EAST front, on Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st.; also, 92x120 on Prairie-av., and a new brick house, with lot on Indiana-av. F. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—FOR one week 50 lots within 3 blocks of the Evanston (not North or South Evanston) depot at $250 per lot; $10 cash, balance in $10 monthly payments; this is lower than auction prices; come right to my office direct, near the depot at Evanston. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—GROVE AND RIDGE lots, near South Evanston Station, on favorable terms. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—FINE NEW HOUSE of 8 rooms and large lot at a low price. Possession given at once. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—AT MAPLEWOOD—LOTS FOR sale on easy payments; price from $275 to $425; only four miles from Court House. Accessible by steam cars. Commutation fare 61 cents. Trees have been set out over the entire property. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. WING & FARLIN, 56 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, on beautiful Oak Grove, 1 2-4 acres, at Lyons, within 5 minutes' walk of depot, at Riverside. Easy terms. E. L. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—4 ACRES IN EAST 1, 12, 39, 13. Very cheap. 150 feet on State-st., at Englewood, $13. A few lots at Lawndale, near depot, $400. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, corner La Salle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES, $100 PER ACRE; WILL make good garden or small farm; near Washington Heights. T. E. BOYD, 137 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CORNELL—11 ACRES WITHIN 2 blocks of station. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS CONVENIent to station, depot, and school. Streets paved; abstract complete. E. L. CANFIELD, or J. MATTESON, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—3 AND 10 ACRE BLOCKS FRONTing on the proposed Eighty-seventh-st. boulevard, only two blocks from the new depot at South Englewood, accessible by gravelled streets and by frequent daily dummy trains on Rock Island railroad. Will sell at a price far below adjoining property. Purchasers can make 100 per cent in six months by subdividing into building lots. Six hundred lots have been sold at South Englewood within the last ninety days, upon which at least thirty houses are contracted to be built soon. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 461 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—42 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS fronting broad and gravelled streets and near the new depot at South Englewood. Title perfect, and free of all incumbrances. These are the best lots offered at South Englewood. Will sell upon long time either upon yearly or monthly payments, and will give special inducement to those intending to build. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 461 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO VERY nice houses, with lots, at Irving Park; would exchange for inside property, and give an extra bargain. MILLER & RIGDON, 218 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES; FIRST-CLASS FINish, water running in each one same. Very [illegible] grant, at Englewood. Easy terms. TILLOTSON BROS, Michigan-av. cor Jackson-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARM OF 520 ACRES in Lee County, Illinois, half a mile from depot. Above farm is under a high state of cultivation. Also farm of 400 acres in Vermillion County, Illinois, three-quarters of a mile from depot. Also farm of 340 acres in Ford County, Illinois, [illegible] miles from depot. Any of the above lands will be sold at a low price and on easy terms, or exchanged for Chicago city property. ABNER TAYLOR, [illegible] Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, AND LONG TIME, three improved farms in best part of Central Illinois, first-class black soil, adjoining town and railroad stations; [illegible] per acre; small payment down, balance in 10 years at 6 per cent. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO FARMS (140 AND 300 ACRES), [illegible] from Chicago, at Aux Plaines River. Well improved, at a decided bargain. G. C. WHIPPLE, 53 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM, 12 MILES from Chicago; $5,000 cash, balance on long time at 6 per cent. Call at 712 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PRAIRIE FARM, IN good cultivation, with one-third the growing crop, 25 miles south-west from Chicago, near railroad, at $50 per acre. Will exchange for Chicago property. J. F. NICHOLS & CO, 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM, 12 MILES FROM city limits; very pretty house, with barn, sheds, and implements; will sell at a great sacrifice if sold at once; all that part of it fronting the road adapted for subdivision. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—I HAVE CONSTANT APPLICAtions for property, in the city and suburbs, which I cannot always satisfy. Will owners hand me a description of their property? No charge unless sales are effected. HENRY P. GEORGE, 120 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BRICK OR STONE house, with lot, in South Division. Must have modern improvements, and not less than 11 or 12 rooms. Want to deal with owners. F. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TEN ACRES OF LAND WITHIN three-quarters of a mile of the station at Ridgewood. Address A. BLAKE, 202 West Madison-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—THREE BEAUTIFUL MILWAUkee-av. brick houses, now being finished, with all modern improvements; on North Side, just north of Chicago-av.; will rent to family for the season or by the month. Apply to E. ANTHONY, No. 77 Dearborn-st., Nicora Block.

TO RENT—FROM OCT. 1, HOUSE AND LOT, northeast corner Sangamon and Tyler-sts. 12 rooms, handsomely finished and in thorough repair; all modern improvements; good barn. $[illegible] per month. Apply on premises, or to J. E. TEMPLE & SONS, corner Polk and Canal-sts.

TO RENT—A NEW 2-STORY HOUSE IN COTtage Grove one block west of Cottage Grove dummy, on Forty-first-st., for $25 per month. F. D. ORCUTT.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, GOOD barn, and all modern improvements near Lincoln Park and school. BALDWIN DAVIS, 142 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS AT Englewood. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., Michigan-av., corner Jackson-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE WITH EIGHT ROOMS, with $250 worth of furniture for sale; rent $25 per month. Inquire at 31 North May-st.

TO RENT—A BRICK HOUSE OF 14 ROOMS IN a splendid location for a boarding house; about $800 worth of furniture for sale. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT DWELLing house; 10 rooms, bath room, hot and cold water, No. 341 Michigan-av.; cheap to a good, prompt tenant; possession immediately. Apply to F. A. BROWN, 373 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE, 255 ORCHARDst.; water and gas; possession at once. D. F. BAXTER, 17 Board of Trade.

TO RENT—NO. 183 SOUTH WOOD-ST. COTtage house of five rooms. Furniture for sale cheap; 3 doors south of Van Buren-st. cars. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—12-ROOM HOUSE, ON HALSTED-ST., near Washington; $300 for lease; possession at once; $75 per month. T. E. BOYD, 137 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON PRAIrie-av. Inquire of JAS. T. ALLEN, Real Estate Agent, No. 182 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING, No. 1290 Michigan-av., 7 rooms, near Thirty-sixth-st. H. O STONE, 168 Madison-st. Room 9.

TO RENT—AT $50 A MONTH—A DESIRABLE 8-room tenement, convenient to business, on the West Side; closets, water, bath-room, gas, etc. Nearly new furniture for sale at a bargain. Address Y 23, Tribune office.

TO RENT—456 BURNSIDE-ST., 12 ROOMS, closets, gas and water. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—NO. 7 GAMMON-PLACE, CALUmet, south of Thirty-third-st., till May at $35 per month, and parlor furniture for sale. WM. GARNETT, 300 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A 1½-STORY COTTAGE, LOT 50X125, South Side, $35 per month. STORES & WARE.

TO RENT—THE NEW 7-ROOM COTTAGE, 935 West Erie-st. Inquire at shoe store, 139 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE STORE, FOUR stories and basement, on State-st., near Randolph. Rent low; location first class. Address K. Chandler & Co.'s Advertising Agency, 124 Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE THIRD FLOOR OF NOS. 26, 28, and 30 South Canal-st., 60x150, with front entrance and good light. Apply to J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 100 Lake-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, ONE LOFT 100x80 feet; one loft 100x50 feet; splendid light; good inclusive risk preferred. E. L. GOWAN, No. 11 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT SHOW-ROOM AT 150 West Madison-st. suitable for tailor or any light business. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 150 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE FINEST SHOWrooms in the city on Madison-st., near Halsted, suitable for tailor or any light business. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 150 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS, AND basements in new marble-front buildings on State-st., between Van Buren and Harrison-sts. G. S. WALLER, 122 Kate-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS, LARGE and small, on corner of State and Van Buren-sts. Apply to E. OTIS, 79 Madison-st., Room 15.

TO RENT—A SMALL DESK ROOM ON FIRST floor at 127 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—LARGE NEW STORE AND dwelling until May, with privilege of 5 years, $60 per month. 370 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORE, $25, AND BASEMENT, 144 North Market-st. Inquire at 140 North Market-st. or GEO. F. BAY, 80 Rookery.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE, 660 Burnside-st.; also barn. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS TO THE PARTIES that will buy the furniture; everything complete for housekeeping. Call at 186 West Madison-st., third floor.

TO RENT—A WELL FURNISHED SINGLE front bedroom at 877 Prairie-av. near Sixteenth-st. at $16 per month in advance; also desk room, office, etc. [illegible] first floor, at Rooms 3 and 4, No. 171 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENtlemen and wives, or two single gentlemen, at 650 Madison-st., with or without board.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS. Inquire at 27 Langley-st.

TO RENT—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with closets, pleasantly located; convenient to the cars and park. 139 Twenty-ninth-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished; also, sleeping rooms for gentlemen, at No. 26 Indiana-av., corner Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—FOUR UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping. Apply at 117 South Hoyne-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT parlor bedroom for one or two gentlemen, and a furnished bedroom for one gentleman, in a small private German family. Inquire at 283 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board. References required. No. 609 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, for one or two gentlemen, at No. 29 Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—NEAT AND COMFORTABLE FURnished rooms, for gentlemen, can be had at Westminster European Hotel, 871 Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, for gentlemen only; also, 1 large room, with closet and office communicating, suitable for a professional gentleman. No. 191 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM NICELY FURnished, suitable for two gentlemen, at 286 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED front room, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Apply at 569 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF A 2 STORY house, 5 rooms, with closets, 645 Michigan-av., for $40 per month. Third house from Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHed rooms, with bathroom and closets, at 540 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, NICELY furnished, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. 578 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG MAN, A room in the vicinity of Union Park; without board preferred or with breakfast and tea. Address A 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE GENTLEMEN would like rooms on West Side, east of Ashland-av. with or without board; also stable for horse. Address E 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY, 3 OR 4 rooms on West Side, below Union Park, by an American family of three; rooms must be in good order and rent reasonable; pay prompt, in advance every month. Address Y 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHed front room; rent not to exceed $20 per month. Address, giving location and terms, F 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY OCT 1, A SUITE OF 4 or 5 unfurnished rooms; north of Twelfth-st. and east of Union Park preferred. Address, giving terms, T 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE EAST OF State-st and north of Thirty-first, for a small family. M. R. M. WALLACE, Judge County Court.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY OCT. 1, HOUSE of about 12 rooms for Boarding House, in the vicinity of Madison, Monroe and Dearborn sts. Address P. O. Box 24, Hyde Park.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY OCT. 1, A 6 ROOM cottage, convenient to street cars, either South or West Side; rent must be moderate. Address, with full particulars, D 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PARLOR AND TWO sleeping apartments, nicely furnished, for 4 gentlemen. Address A 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE HOUSE having 6 or 7 rooms; rent not to exceed $30 per month; will take possession any time before Oct. 15. State full particulars and address G 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A NEW TWO-STORY house and lot, on Waubansia-av., near Wicker Park, and small house and lot on Vermont-av., near Thirty-first-st., to exchange for good cheap business property (improved or unimproved); or for house and lot in a desirable residence location; will assume small encumbrance. S. F. NORTON, 203 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO ACRE OR suburban property, one very finely improved farm of 263 acres, two miles from Kankakee City, 55 miles from Chicago, on the Illinois Central Railroad; price, $24,000.

One highly improved farm of 320 acres the same distance from Kankakee. Price, $[illegible]. These farms have good buildings, orchards, hedge fences, etc.

[illegible] acres of blue grass pasturage land, four miles from Kankakee, well fenced, running water through the tract; price, $12,000.

160 acres of choice farming land, under cultivation, located four miles from Grant Station, on the Danville & Vincennes Railroad, 90 miles from Chicago; price, $3,000. Will exchange these tracts together or separately, and assume encumbrance if necessary. Apply to BLANCHARD BROS., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 363 Wabash-av., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE FARM WITH CROPS in Fayette County, Iowa; also several fruit farms from $3,000 to $10,000, near St. Joseph, Mich. BALDWIN DAVIS, 142 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—OHIO FARM, NEAR Cleveland, 113 acres, in fine shape; will exchange for city property; $100 per acre. WM. GARNETT, 300 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD LEASEHOLD IN EXchange for improved real estate in good locality. B 21, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

BUY THE NICHOLSON—IT IS THE BEST and cheapest organ made. Price, $50 and upward. Manufactory and salesroom, 63 N. Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND PIANO FOR $150 [illegible] Wednesday. E. D. WILLSON, Martine's Hall, 55 and 53 South Ada-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID 7⅓ OCTAVE PIANO, all in complete order, for only $275 cash; cost $700 when new. 381 Park-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A WHEELER & WILSON AND Singer sewing machine, almost new. Inquire at 146 West Madison-st., third floor.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE, 102 South Halsted-st.; machines sold on monthly payments, and work given to those who purchase.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold on [illegible]. Work given, if desired. [illegible] FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, [illegible] Madison-st. [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL CAMPAIGN badges, pins, photographs, &c.; $5 worth of campaign goods for $1. Address J. A. PIERCE & CO., 118 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—I HAVE A SPLENDID thing for a few first-class experienced canvassers. JOHN S. ALDEN, 105 West Jackson-st.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 A DAY MADE SELLing the new oleographs (imitation of oil paintings). Agents wanted in every town in the North-west. Send for circular. E. B. LANDON, Agent, 5 Lind Block, Chicago, Ill.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

20 SOUTH ANN-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, to gentlemen and wife, or two gentlemen, a nicely furnished front room; strictly private family. References exchanged.

30 AND 32 WEST MADISON-ST.—FIRST-class rooms with board. Day board, $4 50 per week.

97 PARK-AV., CORNER OF WOOD-ST.—Pleasant rooms, in first-class private house, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

115 CARROLL-ST.—MAN AND WIFE AND two gentlemen can have a comfortable home for the winter; reference required and given.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—TWO FRONT rooms, nicely furnished, in suite or single, with board.

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—LARGE FRONT room and alcove, to three gentlemen; also room for two gentlemen, gas and bath.

265 FORQUER-ST., EAST OF BLUE ISLAND-av.—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board; also front and back parlors and bedroom; terms moderate.

268 TAYLOR-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM with board for two gentlemen. Private family.

318 WEST HARRISON-ST.—THREE OR four respectable young men can find board, or sleeping apartments without board, in a private family; none but men of good habits need apply.

607 WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR UNION Park—A few gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms and first class board. Terms reasonable.

617 WEST MONROE-ST.—A LARGE FURnished room, with board, alcove and closet, first-class brick house. References required. Call Tuesday.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—Two elegant suites of rooms, one furnished, the other unfurnished. Location desirable; table No 1.

661 WEST MONROE-ST.—A GOOD ROOM with board, suitable for gent and wife or 2 gentlemen; references required.

WEST SIDE, CENTRAL—A CHOICE FRONT suite furnished, with board; first-class. Please address G. H., Tribune office.

South Side.

387 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE ACCOMMOdations for boarders, either for day board or for parties desiring board with rooms.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE), near Twenty-ninth-st., and 1 block from State-st.—A first-class place to board, where everything is first-class, and lowest possible prices; bath room and every convenience.

528 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE NICELY FURnished room to a party of two, with board; few boarders. Terms moderate.

880 INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-st.—Pleasant large room to rent, with board, to permanent parties; house has all conveniences; late dinners.

1088 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE FURNISHED front room to rent, with board to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

ELDRIDGE COURT, NO. 6 AND 8—A SUITE OF rooms fronting on Michigan-av. to rent, with board. Day boarders received. References required.

NEVADA HOTEL, 157 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-st.—Fine large rooms, handsomely furnished, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY OCT 1, TWO LARGE UNFURnished rooms, with first-class board for self and wife, in private family, on North Side, east of Dearborn-st.; will pay $70 to $80 per month. Address N 22, Tribune office.

BOARD—A QUIET YOUNG LADY DESIRES A well-furnished room and board in a private family, on south side, or two unfurnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping. Address P 39, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN; A NICELY furnished room with board in a genteel neighborhood on the West Side, east of Union Park; West Washington-st preferred. Address A, care Carrier No. 53.

BOARD—FOR A YOUNG LADY WHERE there are no other boarders, on South Side east of State, between Twelfth and Twenty-second-sts. References exchanged. Address Box 222 immediately.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FLOURING MILL FOR SALE IN A FINE wheat-growing country. This is a rare chance for an energetic man to build up a local trade.—$5,000 per year. Terms, $4,000; $1,000 down; remainder in four annual instalments. Address Q 21, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL GROCERY STORE on South Side, for sale; doing a fine cash trade. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

A CITY DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN A GOOD location, doing well. Address G 84, Tribune office.

A FINE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS—A LUMBER yard with good trade established; one of the best locations in the city. Must be sold; going away, on account of health of family. Inquire of A. FOWLER, 273 South Water-st. near Lake-st. Bridge.

A STOCK OF GROCERIES, WHISKEYS, WINES and licensed horse and wagon, for sale cheap. Apply 383 Division-st., North Side.

A PROFITABLE AND WELL-ESTABLISHED restaurant and confectionery business for sale in the growing and beautiful city of Elgin, Ill. Good trade and a fine location. A rare chance. Address Lock Box 73, Elgin, Ill.

A FLOUR AND FEED ESTABLISHMENT, DOing a good business, for sale. Address K 25, Tribune office.

CIGAR-STAND FOR SALE AND RENT. 271 State-st.

CITY DRUG STORE FOR SALE AT A BARgain. Inquire at 178 East Van Buren-st.

FIRST-CLASS GRAIN ELEVATOR IN EXcellent order, for sale, on the [illegible] R. R., Iowa, now doing large business at one of the best points on the road. A bargain will be given as the property must be sold. Call on, or address R. J. GANNAN, 243 East Washington-st., Chicago.

GROCERY STORE TO RENT—WITH STOCK for sale. Call soon. Good reason for selling. 76 Blue Island-av.

GREAT BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS HARDware store in the very best location of the city, for sale at a sacrifice. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 124 West Randolph-st.

LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A HAIR STORE doing a splendid business, for sale. Reasons for selling, going to leave the city on important business. Stock and everything included for $1,500. A splendid chance if taken at once. Address K 71, Tribune office.

MILLINERY, FANCY GOODS, AND NOTIONS —Stock and fixtures for sale; rent low, best location in the city. Call 170 South Halsted-st.

$500 CASH WILL SECURE HALF-INTERest in $1,000 stock at cost with established permanent business clearing $400 monthly. No humbug or further capital required. 168 West Washington-st., Room 1.

$500 TO $800—ANY PARTY HAVING THIS amount to invest can secure one half interest in a good, well established, well-paying commission business. Address X 42, Tribune office.

$700 CASH WILL BUY HALF INTEREST in a well-paying tea, coffee and spice business, in a very desirable location; or would sell whole interest. Apply to NOCKIN & FISCHER, 124 West Randolph-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—THIS MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK, 50 head of horses, of all grades, 3 top and 5 open buggies, new and second-hand; 2 new single harness. Bring your stock in if you want it sold. No charge if not sold. Good stabling for stock, at low rates. Outside sales attended to at short notice. W. A. RUSSELL & L. WALTON, 243 West Twelfth-st.

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, SLIDEseats, at greatly reduced prices, before removal to larger quarters. Y. L. BRADLEY, 244 West Randolph-st.

FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, PREPARatory to their removal from Lake front, will sell top and open buggies, phaetons, one and two-seat business wagons, road wagons, etc., for the next ten days cheaper than any other house in Chicago. Call and see them, at 146 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR STYLISH BLACK horses, with good carriage and harness, all in perfect order. Apply at 681 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND HAND BUGGY, very cheap. Can be seen at barn of 294 Park-av.

FOR SALE—A NICE LIGHT PLATFORM spring delivery wagon, complete order; top, shafts, and pole. 1054 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—ONE HEAVY CART HORSE FOR $75; one carriage team for $250; blood bay, sound and kind 6 years old; also spring cart, at 767 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL NICE DRIVING horses; good work horses and ponies to be sold at a bargain. 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF OPEN AND TOP BUGgies, carriages, and harness taken on a debt will be sold cheap. 68 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MATCHED BAY horses, 16 hands high, 6 years old, sound and kind, also, one pair of light harness, nearly new; also, one cheap two-horse wagon. The above property must be sold immediately. WRIGHT BROTHERS, 100 West Monroe-st.

JUST FROM THE COUNTRY A VALUABLE pair carriage or road horses, will sell together or separate, 16 hands high, 7 years old, sound and kind in any place, can trot near 3 minutes together, or 2.50 single, are unbroken, at PATRICK'S Stable, Michigan-av., near Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—TEN GOOD DOUBLE TEAMS TO load cars; steady work all winter. Apply to MINER T. AMES & CO., 1 West Randolph-st., or 176 West Kinzie-st., corner Green.

WANTED—A GOOD, SECOND-HAND, TWOseated family carriage and harness for one horse. Address, for three days, No. 16 South Jefferson-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. HAVE RECEIVED direct from Eastern manufacturers upwards of 80 open and top buggies, phaetons, carriages, and harness to sell at auction, regardless of price, on Wednesday, Sept. 17.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 OR $800 capital to assist me in a manufacturing business; nothing like it in the West; good business already established. The reason for wanting a partner, have got more than I can attend to. Good accommodations; a traveling preferred. Call at 236 West Madison-st., up stairs.

PARTNER WANTED—IN LOCKSMITHING, jobbing, and woodwork; capital required, $200; woodworker preferred. Call at 371 West Madison-st., basement.

PARTNER WANTED—SPECIAL OR GENERAL, with $10,000 or $15,000, in old and established wholesale business. S 12, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—CHEMICAL MANUfacturing business, waterproof and oil paste blacking; [illegible] capital required, but right man taken without capital if necessary. Inquire 181 South Desplaines-st., basement.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ATTORNEY OF 3 years experience (late of Ohio), wishes to meet some attorney of fair practice in this city, with a view of forming a partnership; or some one who is prepared to take a young man of [illegible]. Address N. R., care of Kerr, Davison & Walsh, 147 LaSalle-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $6,000 TO $10,000 in a good paying and long established manufacturing business. Address Lock box 34, Peoria, Ill.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 20 TWENTY second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 1. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTATE. Interest 9 per cent. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 43 Bryan Block.

WANTED—$1,000 ON FIRST-CLASS COLLATeral, for nine months. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF HOUSEhold goods for cash, address E. F. GRIFFITH, 13 South Carpenter-st., near Madison. N. B.—Faded furniture received on the fronts.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—25,000 FEET (1 INCH) BLACK WALnut [illegible] of good quality, [illegible]. MATTINGLY, corner Canal and Eighteenth-sts, Chicago.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A GERMAN DRUG CLERK. INquire at 369 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A JOURNEYMAN GROCER, ENGlish, Scotch or Irish, one thoroughly acquainted with his business. Address G 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HARDWARE MErchant. Address, giving age, reference and what experience had, A 18, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—DRY GOODS SALESMAN; ONLY first-class men and those that understand window dressing need apply. Also, cash boys. HIGGINS & HAND, 237 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN WHO THOROUGHly understands the clothing business. Inquire of J. M. HARVEY, 484 Wabash-av.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF 17 TO 20 YEARS experience in the grocery, tea, and wine business; must be a Catholic and learned the business in Dublin. B 86, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD some experience in keeping accounts, and can come well recommended. Apply between 1 and 2 o'clock at 409 West Madison-st.

Trades.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD SHIRT AND overall cutters can have steady employment at 33 and 35 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS FRAMEMAKers, Smoothers wanted, at PULLAM & CO.'S, Twelfth and Lumber-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STICK AND MAchine drop candy-maker, at GUNTHER'S, McVicker's Theatre.

WANTED—A GOOD STICK CANDYMAKER TO go in the country. Apply to J. FROST, 323 Huron-st. near LaSalle.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS CARPENTERS IMmediately. Apply at Room 25 Bryan Block, corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—SOME GOOD BENCH HANDS ON hard and soft wood at Brown's Planing Mill, corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—10 MEN TO WORK AT GRAVEL roofing, by Chicago Roofing Company, 102 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BARBER AT 11 South Water-st.

WANTED—EIGHT PAINTERS. INQUIRE AT Foundry, corner Ohio and Franklin-sts. W. B. O'BRIEN.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS cook. Restaurant, 115 South Water-st, corner of Wells. J. M'LAUGHLIN.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND COOK (MALE) at BURCKY & MILAN'S Restaurant, 157 and 159 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ORDER COOK. Apply at 275 Wabash-av. W. P. BRAZELTON & CO.

WANTED—A VINEGAR MAKER, TO GO West; good wages, steady employment. K 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOTMAKER, AT DARcy's, northwest corner of Jefferson and Van Buren-sts.

WANTED—PLASTERERS TO HARD FINISH and cornice. Good workman only apply. Corner of Ohio and Rush-sts., North Side, or 48 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS TUESDAY MORNing, at Nos. 130 and 132 Michigan-st.

WANTED—GAS FITTER'S HELPER, AT 90 Market-st., basement.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HINNER, ALSO a boy to black stoves. J. H. McCARTNEY, 184 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—TAILOR TO DO REPAIRING OR make new work, at 569 Wabash-av., this morning.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR MOULDERS, TO go to a manufacturing establishment about 50 miles from the city. Apply at 514 Wabash av., up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER AT 315 STATE-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN TO TAKE care of 2 horses and make himself generally useful; reference required. Call at 124 South Clark-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN TO DRIVE carriage and make himself generally useful about the house; good reference required; no alley talkers need apply. J. M. MARSHALL, 124 Clark-st.

WANTED—BOY TO DRIVE A COAL WAGON. Rear 279 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ALL WHO WANT TO PROVIDE yourselves and children with a good and comfortable home, in a country of health and prosperity; a home that will produce you an abundant living, and will neither wear out or burn up; a home of 160 acres of land, that costs you nothing. The homes you can select on the line of the railroad that is now building to connect the great mining regions of Colorado with the valley. A home that will develop into a value of at least $10 per acre within a year. Come and go with us to Colorado, and get this home. Our terms are liberal, both for young men and old, and families. Women have the same advantage. We want tradesmen of all kinds. Office, Lewis House, 141 Wabash-av. D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent, Southwestern Colony.

WANTED—A BOY 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD TO DO chores, attend a horse and cow. Inquire at 159 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS IN THIS CITY FOR the American Washer. Apply to SAMUEL PETTIT, 113 Clark-st.

WANTED—1 GOOD BLOCK TENDER, AT 737 West Lake-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 50 LABORERS TO shovel, and 15 heavy teams to haul dirt, corner of Lake-st. and Western-av. Also a No 1 foreman who understands excavating. MUSSELWHITE.

WANTED—100 LABORERS AND 50 BRICK teams immediately on Gard's Steam Brick Yard, Ashland av., south of Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A BOY FOR THE BOOT AND shoe business at 74 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WORK IN A meat market. Apply at 145 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—4 FIRST-CLASS SHIRT IRONERS. Inquire at 273 Wabash-av.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR the Northwestern; wages $2 50 per day; free fare and no fees; 50 for city work, $2 75 per day; 50 farm and sawmill hands; highest wages paid, at 23 West Madison-st. E. F. SHAW, Agent.

WANTED—2 COOKS AND 4 GOOD WAITERS at PHILIP CONLEY'S European Restaurant, corner of Market and Madison.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—50 TRACK-LAYers and spikers for Michigan Central double-track; highest wages given for good men; 1,000 for the Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad in Lake Superior; wages $2 25 to $2 50, teams $5 00; free fare, both ways. 1,000 for the Muskegon & Big Rapids Road, with all sorts of laborers. Apply to CHRISTIAN & RING, 161 South Canal-st., or 69 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

WANTED—TO-DAY—100 GOOD LABORERS with shovels for city and park work; wages from $2 to $2.75 per day; 2 months' work; also 50 for brickyards near by; sawmill and farm hands needed. Apply to CHRISTIAN & RING, 161 South Canal-st., or 69 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN WITH $5 TO MAKE $10 DAIly in country towns, and among farmers, selling the most useful articles ever invented. Address Eco. Mfg Co., 117 Third-av., Chicago.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN AND WOMEN of any age can clear $50 to $100 a week with our great household article. Small capital required. 25 West Lake-st, Room 17.

WANTED—100 MEN FOR CITY WORK; 50 sawmill and 5 farm hands, near the city; 500 men for railroads; wages $2 to $3 50 per day. Also, for brickyards and for shovelling sand. ANGELL & COOK, 21 West Randolph.

WANTED—1,000 MEN FOR THE NORTHwestern Railroad; wages from $2 to $2 50; free fare and no fees; 20 sawmill hands; $25 per month and board. We commence from this day to sell cheap labor tickets to all parts of the South. BJORTE & NEWTON, 22 West Lake-st., corner of Canal.

WANTED—MEN TO WORK IN BRICKYARD; also a blacksmith. United States Brick Machine Co., 36 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—6 WAITERS AT T. CONSIDINE'S Dining Rooms, northwest corner La Salle and Water-sts.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS, 25 SAW mill hands; $35 per month and board; free fare. 85 West Washington-st., Room 1.

WANTED—TO-DAY—FARM, RAILROAD, quarry and saw mill hands; highest wages and steady work, free fare, at 218 East Washington-st., Room 28.

WANTED—1,000 MEN THIS DAY FOR CHICAGO & I. W. R. R. Co.; entirely free fare and no fee; wages, $1 60 and $2 ; board, $4 [illegible]. Company's office 2 North Canal-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on Jones & Co., 169 West Madison-st. Business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—AT 449 MICHIGAN-AV, A GIRL TO do general housework.

WANTED—AT 1165 PRAIRIE-AV, A GIRL TO do general housework.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL AND A COOK. Apply at 141 Twenty-sixth-st, between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE FOR A child two years old; must be well recommended. Apply at 389 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GIRLS—BEST HELP IN THE CITY, and furnished, at City Intelligence Office, 108 South Franklin-st., Room 25; no fee.

WANTED—GOOD, SMART GIRL AS COOK IN a private boarding-house. Apply at 80 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A PRIVATE FAMILY acquainted with second-work and sewing; also one restaurant order cook, and 300 girls for general housework. Star Employment Office, 128 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work. Apply at 782 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; to a suitable one good wages will be paid. Call at No. 45 Bucker-st., near Indiana.

WANTED—AT 104 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., corner of Green, a good girl for general housework; only three in family; good wages will be paid to the right person.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Inquire at 301 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A private family. Apply at 1487 Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO WASH DISHES at RAGGIO'S restaurant, 274 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT 42 SOUTH HALsted-st.; wages $[illegible].

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a family of six; German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred. Wages, $3 50. Apply at 748 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; Swede or Scotch preferred. References required. Call at 861 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; must be a competent girl. 840 Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK and laundress, in a private family; must have good references. Swede preferred. Inquire at 728 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT SECOND girl at 52 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—AT 73 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST., A girl to do chamber and dining room work.

WANTED—COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, AND house girls for the best places in city and country, at MRS. WHITTAKER'S, 342 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron—small private family. Wages $3.50 a week. Apply at 1,388, Indiana-av., corner Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO HELP COOK, wash and iron, at 623 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron in a small private family, at 561 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE, HONEST, STEADY girl for first work, in a family of eight. Call Tuesday morning, from 9 to 11, at 1038 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK; GERman or Norwegian preferred. 12 Bryan-place, fronting Union Park.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. APPLY at 1165 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM girl. Apply at No. 3 Hubbard Court.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in small family; good wages to a competent girl. Apply at 49 Wabash-av., half block West of Union Park.

WANTED—A PANTRY GIRL. APPLY AT the Metropolitan Hotel, corner of Michigan-av. and Fourteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a small family. Inquire at 743 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in private family; no Irish wanted. Apply at 1281 Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED—COOK, ALSO LAUNDRESS, FOR boarding house; wages $5. Apply at Room 8 Otis Building, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND SECond girl. References required, at 829 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT 500 MICHIGAN-AV. A GOOD cook, washer, and ironer. Must bring good references. Call after 5 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL. RECOMmended preferred. Apply at 1018 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT MRS BATES' OFFICE, 10 PECK court, girls for families at Evanston, Winnetka, and Highland Park. Also good situations in city.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. 1222 Prairie-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BUTTON-HOLE makers in the shirt store No. 41 West Madison-st., corner of Jefferson-st. WM. A. HETTICH.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A SEAMSTRESS having a knowledge of tailoring to work in shop at 11 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A LADY WHO UNDERSTANDS dressmaking, millinery thoroughly to go into the country; one who understands her business can have a permanent situation. Address L 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK ON DRESSES, at 273 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BATH-ROOM GIRL AT 173 WEST Madison-st. Good wages and steady employment.

WANTED—30 GIRLS TO MANUFACTURE velvet hats, at WEBSTER BROS, 279 and 281 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT THE UNION PARK LAUNdry, 494 West Lake-st., 4 good ironers. Good wages to the right kind.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. CALL AT NO. 18 South Peoria-st., to day, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A wholesale dry goods, notion, or gents' furnishing house; has a good city trade and large country acquaintance; best references given. Address O 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL bookkeeper of experience, in some wholesale or commission house, or bank; has served as cashier, and can give the best of references as to capacity and reliability. Address for two days U 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNT BOOKS opened, closed or examined by an expert bookkeeper. Posting, etc., attended to evenings or during the day. A. BRASHEE, Room 15, No. 152 East Madison-st., corner Fifth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper or salesman in some first-class business house; would be satisfied with moderate salary at first. Address K 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARried man as bookkeeper, cashier, assistant of either, or collector; will do anything to earn a livelihood; good references. Address R 17, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN OR sawyer in a stone or marble mill, by one who has 10 years' experience in this city and St. Louis. Call at 128 West Randolph-st for three days, between 2 and 4 p. m. A. B.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS architectural draughtsman. Address W 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY engineer; do all repairs; town or country; good testimonials. Q 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN wants to learn the plumbing and gasfitting trade. Address Z 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTCHER IN A meat market by a German; good references. Address F. S. KOHL, 71 Coolidge-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who has had three years' experience in the plumbing business. Address 481 West Madison-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN in a wholesale or manufacturing house, to run a delivery wagon. Will furnish horse and wagon to suit employers if wanted. Will make himself useful. Best city references. Address, for two days, S 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN [illegible] of employment as light porter, in coachman or as teamster; can drive a horse and wagon if required. References from last employer. Address R. LYONS, 350 South Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY young man of five years' experience, as head waiter over girls; no objection to the country. Address F 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE notion house, by a young man with five years' experience in the business; best references, etc. Address HANSON, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO ENGLISHmen in hardware store or similar occupation. H. H G. Apply at No. 3764 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, in a wholesale or retail grocery firm, thoroughly understands his business. Address J 8, 161 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A MAN OF OVER 5 years' experience in selling goods wants a situation, as traveling salesman; is extensively acquainted in Iowa, and could command a good trade in that State. Address Y 44, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to do light second work, sew, and assist to take care of children. Apply at 873 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer, as laundress. D 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do second work, in a respectable family; please call for two days at 294 Blue Island-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work, or to do general housework in a private family, or chamberwork, on the West Side. Apply, for two days, at 332 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash, and iron, or do general housework in a small family. Apply or address 169 South Clinton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dining-room girl or chambermaid; references, if required. Address W. M. C., O 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COMPEtent second girl, in city or country, in private family; best of references given. Apply at 94 Archer-av., in fancy store, for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO general housework, or to do cooking where there is a second girl kept. Call or address 493 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMily to do second work. Call for MRS. MUHLEN, Prince's Hotel, corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS girl to do general housework in small private family. Call at 402 Jefferson-st. Good references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE child's nurse; has good references, at MRS. BATES', 10 Peck-court, for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE person as cook, washer and ironer, with references. Apply at 49 Burlington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY as cook, washer and ironer. Please call at 17 East Twelfth-st. Good references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS IN private family, one as cook, other to do second work. Apply at 260 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—IN HOTEL FOR TWO dining-room girls and one chambermaid, first-class; a good cook lady with small girl (about 10 years old) as housekeeper; one man as coachman and his wife for general housework, both Swedes, can bring best of references; would go into the country. Star Employment Office, 128 West Monroe-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COPYIST, CASHier, or bookkeeper, by a young lady; best of references given. Apply to S. W. KROFF, Room 14, No. 131 LaSalle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE BY A young lady. Inquire 1164 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE BY a lady without a child. References to Dr. Small, 167 Wabash-av., or call at 232 Twenty-first-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A POINTER DOG FROM 1184 INDIANAav.; brown ears, half of his head is white, and a brown spot on ear. Whoever will bring him to the owner will receive $5 reward.

LOST—BLACK-AND-TAN SLUT PUP. LIBeral reward for her return to 69 Twenty-fourth-st.

LOST—LADY'S GOLD WATCH ON THE WEST Side. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by returning to T. E. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY, SEPT. 16, BETWEEN 2 and 12 a. m., either on corner of Adams and Sangamon, or Monroe, Halsted, or Madison to Union sts., a lady's porte-monnaie, pocket-book, containing $[illegible]. Finder liberally rewarded by returning same to [illegible] West Twelfth-st.

LEFT THEIR HOME, ON SATURDAY, AT 4 o'clock p. m., two boys, answering this description: One is 13 years old, light hair, wearing a black mixed suit, with plain cap, thick boots; the other is 12 years old, red hair, wearing black mixed pants, patched pair of old pants, woollen cap, both wearing gingham shirts and blue stockings. A liberal reward will be paid by their father, at 290 Carroll-st., for any information that will lead to their recovery. Eastern papers please copy. J. B. SMYTH.

LOST—3 MEMORANDUM BOOKS OF BAKER accounts. A liberal reward will be paid for the same at 75 West Lake-st., up stairs, by W. TAYLOR.

FOUND—A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG. THE owner can have him by paying expenses, by applying at 523 South Morgan-st.

STRAYED—FROM THE OWNER'S RESIDENCE, 1237 South State-st., on the morning of the 16th Sept., black horse, 14½ hands high, blind in the right eye, two white hind legs. Any person returning or giving information will receive a liberal reward from the owner.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM 10 NORTH Franklin-st., about Wednesday, a small black King Charles spaniel; a liberal reward paid on her delivery to above number.

TAKEN UP—AT 563 STATE-ST., SEPT 11, ONE brown cow. Owner can have same by proving property and paying charges.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN be consulted on all diseases, marriages, journeys, law-suits and [illegible] and tell the truth about anything you wish to know [illegible]. 281 West Madison-st.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FRENCH lady physician and astrologer, is now permanently located in Chicago. She has no equal in the profession in telling the past, present and future. [illegible] MADAM IDELL, No. 149 West Washington-st.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIence in primary teaching to assist in a Kindergarten, and to accomplish therefore thorough instruction in the art and science of Kindergarten, by applying to Mrs. IDA W. [illegible], Kindergarten Rooms, Ladies' College, Evanston, Ill.

CAIN HIGGINS' SLAYER.

William Schweigart, of Winnetka, on Trial for Murder.

Petition for a Change of Venue on the Ground of Popular Prejudice.

The Motion Denied---Unsuccessful Effort for a Continuance.

Testimony of the Witnesses for the Prosecution.

The case of the People vs. William Schweigart, charged with the murder of Cain Higgins, in the village of Winnetka, on the 25th of August, 1872, was called up yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, in the Criminal Court, Judge Lambert Tree presiding. A large number of spectators were in attendance, among them the aged widow of the murdered man, the daughters of the accused, and neighbors and acquaintances of both parties. The State's Attorney, Charles H. Reed, Esq., appeared for the people, while the defense of the prisoner was in the hands of A. H. Van Buren, Esq.

A CHANGE OF VENUE SOUGHT.

The first stage in the proceedings was the presentation of defendant's petition for a change of venue, the petition reciting that the people of Cook County are prejudiced against the defendant to the extent that he cannot have a fair and impartial trial, the petitioner citing, in support of the allegation, the fact that a public meeting of citizens had been recently held to urge the speedy trial and punishment for criminals under indictment and conviction; and that the proceedings of that meeting, having been published in the daily papers, tended to influence the popular mind against the petitioner. A copy of this VanDuzee's petition was tendered to the prosecution, as well as reports from other papers, the reading of which, by defendant's counsel, occupied about half an hour. Mr. Reed and Mr. Van Buren entered into a lengthy argument in support thereof, claiming that there was an organization in the county and State, known as the Anti-Ku-Klux law. He maintained that in Chicago during the last ten years, criminal justice had been conducted in the courts more speedily than in any other city in the United States. This movement was utterly uncalled for and unprecedented in the history of the State, and would be a mockery of trying the accused here to-day.

THE PUBLIC CLAMORED FOR HIS DEATH,

and the fairy must be infected with like feeling, no matter how honest they might be, or how strongly determined to give him a fair and impartial trial. To relieve the case might be transferred to another county; or, if not transferred, that it might be put over for another term until the excitement in the community had subsided. He cared not for the Ku-Klux threats of any Vigilance Committee. He proposed to do his duty by the client he was defending, and the Courts would do their duty, undeterred by the infuriated clamor of a mob, whether composed of respectable citizens, or of demagogues, who sought to curry favor with the people. In support of his petition for further time, the counsel said he had not had time in which to properly prepare his defence. It would not be denied that

THIS MAN DID SLAY CAIN HIGGINS,

but they could show that it was far from a wilful and premeditated murder. He was on visits to Schweigart's house, and his relations toward the latter's wife, counsel stating that this was the tenant family with whom Higgins lived. If he had the opportunity and the time he could prove that Schweigart ought never to be punished for the deed. He had not had time to read the affidavits upon which the petition was based, nor to prepare his defence, and read an affidavit setting forth that Katie Schweigart, his daughter, is a married woman, and would be a material witness at the trial, as she is in the keeping of a daughter of Cain Higgins; that he can prove criminal intercourse between Higgins and the wife of the defendant; that if time is granted other witnesses can be obtained, necessary to the defence. He would call affidavits to that effect in every exertion to get ready, but he could not do so now.

MR. REED SAID

he knew nothing about Katie Schweigart being keeping company with Higgins, had learned that the girl is now at work, where she has been for months past, for a daughter of Cain Higgins, and where she might be found, and ready for the defence. He had subpœnaed her, and she would be here soon.

Mr. Van Buren said his application was not based alone on her absence.

Mr. Reed said that if Katie Schweigart was the principal witness for the defense, he opposed a continuance. There was no pretense that the alleged criminal act between Higgins and Mrs. Schweigart was committed at the time of the fatal killing; therefore, this claim was no defence. In regard to the application for a change of venue, Mr. Reed said he regarded the public meeting as ill-advised, believing there was no need of it. He attended it, in order that the people might know that there was no intimidation or coercion under sentance. He had filed an affidavit denying that a prejudice existed against this defendant, and that the public generally were more intensely eager to have criminals punished, but there was no doubt that in two hours a jury could be impaneled who would give the defendant a fair trial—just as fair as if he were to be tried in California. The question was: Can this man have a fair trial? Counsel for defendant thought he could have a fair trial in this county, it was his duty to see that he had. He (Reed) believed that it was a disgrace to say that the people of Cook County would not give the accused a fair trial; it was simply a question of law, and he hoped it would be argued like a gentleman, and that the administration of justice would go on without unusual delay. Therefore, the County Attorney made a motion for a change of venue.

Mr. Van Buren. Please note that exception is filed.

The Court. As to the motion for the continuance of the case, it transpires that the desired witnesses were not present.

Mr Van Buren. But I have stated that there are other important witnesses whom I have been unable to find.

The Court. Your affidavit makes but one material allegation, and that relates to the witness Katie Schweigart, who is now at work. I do not think there is sufficient ground for a continuance of the case.

Mr. Van Buren filed an exception to this ruling. He then stated that a short-hand reporter he employed to take the testimony, Mr. Grant was too ill to be present, and he would ask the Court to have it done, threatening that, in case a shorthand reporter was not employed, he should take down every word of the testimony, which would occupy a great deal of time.

The Court said the county had refused to pay for official short-hand reporters, but if necessary it should send for one, which it was determined not to be necessary in this case.

THE JURY.

On the reassembling of the Court, the business of empaneling a jury was begun. The panel of about an hour and a half, both prosecution and defendant exercising their right to challenge each and all of the jurors. The panel as finally agreed upon is composed of the following persons:

Alex. McEwen,	Jas. Mason,
A. H. Bennell,	John Jones,
S. Dixon,	Jas. Bradley,
Henry Reinhardt,	J. H. White,
S. R. Fuller,	Oliver Jackson.

OPENING BY THE STATE'S ATTORNEY.

Mr. Reed, in opening the case, gave the usual definition of murder within the meaning of the law as determined by malice aforethought, implied or expressed. He would prove that the defendant had had a long-standing grudge against the deceased, and that he had been heard to say that he would kill him if he ever found him with his wife. He would prove that on the morning of the 25th of August, 1872, the defendant had gone to the house of Cain Higgins, in the village of Winnetka, and had killed him with a deadly weapon. He would prove that Schweigart came to the house of the deceased about 7 o'clock in the morning, and that he had been seen to enter the house by a number of persons. He would prove that he had been found dead at the back door, and that a rifle ball had entered the head with some weapon or instrument. It appeared that he had been shot while standing, the bullets would have gone through the body. Some would be before the third accused had borrowed a revolver from Mr. Goss, and the same bullets loaded in that revolver were found in the body of the man. He told Mr. Goss that he wanted to kill some rats, and when asked for the revolver after the killing of Higgins, he said: let and put it up on a shelf. It could not be found there, but was subsequently found buried in a shed, covered with hay. The accused, up to this time, denied all knowledge of the matter; but, after the weapon was found, he admitted that he shot Higgins. He denied that he knocked him down before he shot him, but this fact was not material. It would probably be shown that he borrowed the revolver and laid in wait to kill the old man.

Mr. Van Buren waived his opening speech.

DR. M'CARTHY,

the County Physician, testified to having made a post mortem examination of the body of Cain Higgins; found a lacerated wound in the back portion of the scalp, besides three gunshot wounds, or revolver wounds; these were on the left side of the head, and the occipital bone was fractured about one inch; one-quarter inches in length, on the right side, extending over toward the forehead; the wound was produced by some blunt instrument; the gunshot wounds extend in the left side of the head, two passing entirely through, about three-quarters of an inch from each other; the other was a flesh wound in the cheek; a bullet was found in the brain; the shot in the neck were the immediate cause of death.

Cross examined: There was a lacerated wound on the head, the fracture being just beneath the external injury to the back of the head; it might have been occasioned by falling upon a stone; both wounds in the neck were mortal.

CORONER STEPHENS

testified that an inquest was held on the body of Cain Higgins at the depot in the Town of Winnetka, Aug. 26, 1872; the accused, defendant, was present at the place where the body was discovered; a pool of blood was found; on scraping away the earth there were found two bullets over an inch under the surface, three or four inches apart; also a button and a penny near by; the bullets were two or three pounds, about six feet from the pool; near by, about twelve feet, was found, in the corner of the fence, a gunshot wound; the body had lain there; he had conversation with the accused, who told witness that he killed Cain Higgins; he was in the village on Sunday morning; Higgins came along; accused asked him for some money which he owed him; Higgins denied it; words ensued; accused struck Higgins; said he must have a couple; Higgins rose partly up and said, "I know you;" the revolver went off accidentally; Higgins fell against a stone and wounded his head.

Cross examined: After the accused was brought into the station-house; accused told witness that Schweigart for the truth, advising him to tell it; said he would tell all about it; then stated (without any solicitation) that he had killed Higgins; had hired him to make forty rods of road at $1 per rod; after he got it done Higgins refused to pay him; Higgins owed him $60; he was owing Higgins $40; Higgins did not pay it in full; said him some scolding; policeman Schweigart, and Mrs. Schweigart, and some of Schweigart's children told him that Higgins came to the house in June and threw Mrs. Schweigart down, and abused her; that Higgins violated her person; on the Sunday morning he heard the noise here, and went out thinking to head the boys here, and went out thinking to head the boys here, and went out thinking to head the boys